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LAST EDITION

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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

With a vigorous Serbo-French advance in the direction of Monastir, the Macedonian war theater, once again, comes prominently into notice. The official Serbian statement reports that on the left bank of the Tcherna River the Allied forces have succeeded in "breaking seriously into" the Bulgarian-German line at several points; whilst, on the right bank of the river, the Bulgarians and Germans have been obliged to abandon their principal line of organized defense and retire in the direction of Monastir. The Allied forces have captured several villages, and the town of Kenali which lies astride the Monastir-Salonika railway some 10 miles southeast of Monastir. Standing as it does at the meeting place of the roads from Salonika, Durazzo, Uskub and Adrianople, Monastir has long been regarded as a place of great strategic importance. Its capture by the Serbo-French forces could not fail to influence considerably the campaign in this theater, though the present effort to occupy it is perhaps mainly political.

In the Romanian theaters, Petrograd claims further progress southward in the Dobrogea for the Russo-Romanian forces, and reports that "the retreating enemy is continuing to set the Romanian villages on fire." On the Transylvanian frontier, the Romanians have been compelled to give ground at several points, notably in the Alt and Jiu valleys, south of the Rothenburg and Vulkan passes respectively. It is generally held, however, that the season is too far advanced for any serious invasion of Romania to be possible.

Petrograd reports an artillery bombardment over the whole eastern front, and announces a defeat of the Turks in the vicinity of Sultanaabat, in Persia, 150 miles southwest of Teheran. Otherwise, there is no news of first importance from any of the war theaters, outside the Balkans.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Friday) — The official statement issued yesterday says:

Western theater—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Separate British attacks on the road of Mailly-Serre and further to the east failed in a hand-grenade combat. Stronger attacks against Grandcourt broke down under our fire.

In hard house-to-house fighting we wrested from the French the eastern part of Sailliesel.

In the evening Hanoverian Fusilier Regiment No. 73 stormed the tenaciously defended French trenches on the north edge of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Eight officers and 324 men and five machine guns were brought in.

Eastern theater—Army group of Prince Leopold: Near the bridgehead of Duenhof, southeast of Riga, an attacking Russian infantry detachment was driven back.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In Dobrogea there were minor engagements of advanced detachments.

Macedonian front: Prepared new positions in the River Tcherna sector were occupied. On the Struma River there were skirmishes of patrols.

Transylvanian east front: To the east of the Putna Valley strong Russian attacks failed.

Near Sosmoeze in the Oltu Pass region, Rumanian attacks were without success.

The activity north of Kimpulung increased. Along the roads leading southward through Rothenburg and Sarduk passes the Rumanians tenaciously defended their own territory. We made progress yesterday and captured five officers and more than 1200 soldiers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Romania (Friday)—Yesterday's official statement says:

On the western Moldavian frontier our opponents attacked without success at several points. We took 80 prisoners and captured two machine guns.

On the northern frontier, from la Muntelu to the Prajova Valley, inclusive, there have been unimportant actions and artillery bombardments.

In the region of Dragosavale our opponents attacked violently. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the valley of the Alt violent engagements took place on the left bank. Our troops were withdrawn toward Areful and Radacinescu. On the right bank we have maintained our position. In the region of the Jiu we also retired in the direction of Capoiaia.

(Continued on page nine, column one)

## ECONOMIC LOSS AS AN ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION

Emphasis Placed in Lower House on Needless Use of Food, Shipping and Transport in Drink Trade of Britain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

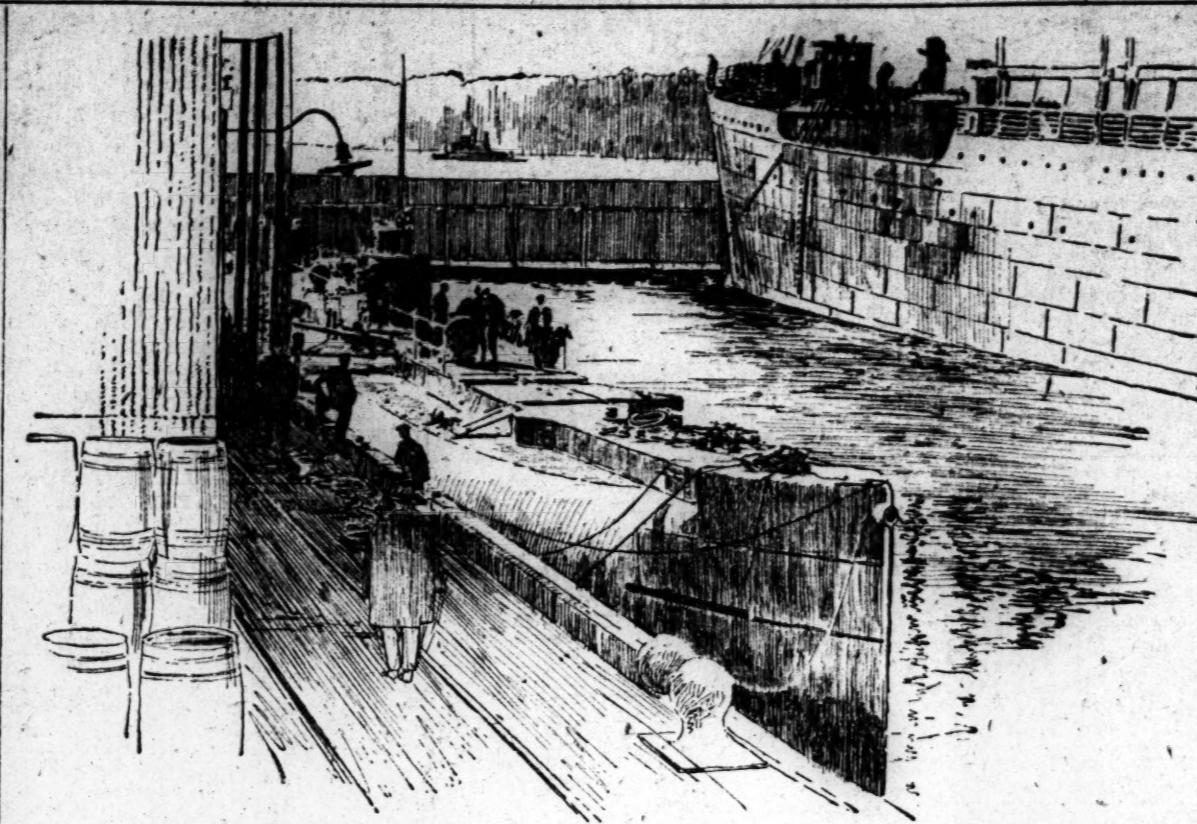
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The waste of food, shipping and transport in connection with the drink trade was not strongly emphasized by Mr. Runciman in Wednesday's speech, but it was raised yesterday by Sir Alfred Mond in the House of Commons. While the question has not yet begun to be keenly discussed in the press it will undoubtedly lead to the strengthening of the prohibition movement which is making remarkable headway.

Sir Alfred Mond protested against the use of 871,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom for the growing of barley for brewers. Beer, he said, is not required to win the war, nor is whiskey, and it is scandalous that women and children should not have food, while land and labor are devoted to producing a useless commodity.

Speeches by Sir John Simon, Winston Churchill and Mr. Runciman yesterday reached a very high level. Mr. Runciman's extempore reply to his critics being especially brilliant. Sir John Simon was able to show that his prophecies on the time of the introduction of conscription had been fulfilled, and he reminded the House also that Mr. Runciman himself had pointed out the dangers of taking too many men for the army. The War Office had gone on the stupid fallacy that every man added to the army was an addition to the strength of the country. To put too much of their national resources into the army when peace might be far off and everything might turn on staying power was great danger.

Consequently, he maintained that a food dictator would be helpless unless the boards of trade and agriculture were represented on tribunals on equality with military representatives. He condemned the War Office for building men into the army in defiance of all pledges and warnings.

The speeches were more reassuring (Continued on page nine, column two)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Bain

## FIVE MILLION DOLLAR LOAN TO CHINA ARRANGED

Contract by a Chicago Bank for Three Years Referred to Secretary Lansing, Who Gives Approval of the Transaction

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A loan of \$5,000,000 to the Chinese Government has been arranged with the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, according to announcements made last night. The Chinese Government was represented in the negotiations by Levi Mayer of Chicago.

In a letter to the officials of the bank, Secretary Lansing said: "I have read the contract between yourselves and the Republic of China with reference to a loan of \$5,000,000 for a period of three years, and I have to say, in reply to your oral request for a statement of the policy of the department respecting such loans, that the department is always gratified to see the Republic of China receive financial assistance from the citizens of the United States, and that it is the policy of the department now as in the past to give all proper diplomatic support and protection to the legitimate enterprises abroad of American citizens."

Arthur Reynolds, first vice-president of Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago, who signed the contract with the Chinese Minister, said: "We have been considering this matter for several months, and after exhaustive investigation as to the resources and credit of China, we are pleased to arrange for the credit China desires."

"The move that we are making will not only strengthen the position of Chicago as a financial center, but is sure to lead to commercial transactions for the manufacturers and merchants of the Middle West with the promise of great advantages to China and her people. The loan is amply secured by a tax which the Chinese Government has levied, and will be offered for public subscription through

(Continued on page nine, column three)

## GREECE HANDS REPLY TO THE GERMAN MINISTER

Explains Why Government Grants Entente Facilities, While Remaining Neutral

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Friday) — On Wednesday evening the Greek Government handed its reply to the German minister with regard to his recent note. The reply explains the reasons why the Government are obliged to grant facilities to the Entente Powers while maintaining the neutrality of the country.

General Roques has informed press correspondents that his presence in Athens has a purely military object, as also his journey to the Near East in general. He bestowed great praise on the Greek battalion fighting on the British front, near Strymon river, and in regard to the organization and support of the National Defense Army in general expressed himself enthusiastically.

He believes a full Greek army corps will very soon be fighting for the Entente.

M. Venizelos has telegraphed to the Entente ministers a strong complaint regarding the activity of Athens Government agents in southwest Macedonia in opposition to the anti-Bulgarian movement.

Officers are arming and munitioning bands of reservists in Grevena district, who are terrorizing the inhabitants and the chief of police at Statista was attacked in his efforts to disperse the bands, in which ultimately he succeeded. There appears to be a scheme in operation for organizing armed bands in Macedonia, whose activities, unless checked, might force M. Venizelos into civil war.

In Venizelos circles this is the object attributed to the scheme as the result of civil war might be to destroy M. Venizelos' efforts to raise an anti-Bulgarian army.

There used to be a "committee on liquor law" but public sentiment, rebelling against lending dignity and importance to the traffic by the annual appointment of a committee to handle liquor legislation and finding that the system lent itself more readily to the use of graft, caused the committee to be abolished. Liquor legislation of late years has been distributed among the committees on legal affairs, mercantile affairs and social welfare, most of it going to legal affairs.

Cleek James W. Kimball of the House, in response to an inquiry, stated that the "license limitation" bill probably would go to legal affairs, although, as was pointed out, the legislative leaders may direct that it be sent to any other committee. An official of the Antisaloon League stated that he understood the bill would go to legal affairs and that the composition of this committee was being anticipated with interest.

Most of the men who were on the

(Continued on page four, column one)

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SYDNEY, Australia (Friday)—The Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who was ejected from the Labor Party over the conscription issue, has formed a coalition Government with the aid of Liberals and submitted the following names to the Governor yesterday: Mr. Holman, Premier and Treasurer; Mr. Fuller, Chief Secretary; Mr. Hall, Attorney-General; Mr. Fitzgerald, Vice-President of the Executive Council and Local Government; Mr. Garland, Minister of Justice and Solicitor-General; Mr. Ashford, Minister of Lands and Forests; Mr. Ball, Minister of Works and Railways; Mr. Grahame, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Beeby, Minister of Labor and Industry; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Mines, and Assistant Treasurer; Mr. James, Minister of Education and Health.

The new ministry includes the most representative members of both parties except the Liberal leader, Mr. Wade, who did not care to join himself but was largely instrumental in securing the union.

The Labor opposition members in New South Wales are very vigorously opposing the proposed extension of Parliament's life which they have described as a breach of the Constitution.

JUDAISM RECOGNIZED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Regarding the recent German torpedo boat raid on the Gulf of Finland, an official communiqué affirms that from debris recovered and other evidence the Germans lost from six to nine torpedo boats of the newest and largest type.

VORWAERTS RESIGNATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The Leipzig Volkszeitung states that all former members of the Vorwaerts editorial staff, excepting Herr Feuerlein, the editor, have now resigned.

More Neutral Ships Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Three more Norwegian ships, one British and one Greek, are reported sunk.

## DEUTSCHLAND IS IN PORT AGAIN AFTER COLLISION

Submarine, Starting on Return Trip to Bremen, Collides With Tug on Way Out of Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—In a collision between the German merchant submarine Deutschland, bound for Bremen, and the tug T. A. Scott, Jr., one of two acting as a convoy to the open sea from the State Pier in this city, the latter was sunk. Five men perished. The accident occurred off the Race. Capt. Fred T. Hinsch, who was aboard the tug, escaped by jumping overboard. He was the only survivor of those on board.

The Deutschland, which put back to her dock immediately after the accident, was not seriously damaged.

Those who perished were Capt. John Gurney, Engineer William A. Catton, Fireman Edward Stone, Clarence B. Davidson, cook, and a deckhand, Eugene Duzant.

The Deutschland came back into port under her own power. The accident occurred while the Deutschland was making better than 15 miles an hour.

The bow of the submarine pitched the stern of the tug Scott below the water line, forcing the bow downward and inundating the boiler room.

The Scott sank before Captain Koenig and the crew of the tug Cassie, acting as a rear convoy, realized what had happened.

Although the submarine and tug Cassie cruised about for some time afterward, none of the victims appeared.

A rope was thrown to Capt. Hinsch from the deck of the Deutschland, and he was rescued.

## Official Report Ordered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today wired Admiral Grant at New London for a report on the collision between the German submarine and her tug.

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION SETS DAY NOV. 30

Stricken Peoples of the World at War Recommended to Sympathy by President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Thanksgiving proclamation was issued today at the White House. It is as follows:

"It has long been the custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation.

The year that has elapsed since we last observed our day of thanksgiving has been rich in blessings to us as a people, but the whole face of the world has been darkened by war. In the midst of our peace and happiness, our thoughts dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of nations at war and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part. We cannot think of our own happiness without thinking also of their pitiful distress.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, the 30th of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and urge and advise the people to resort to their several places of worship on that day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity which He has bestowed upon our beloved country in such unstinted measure.

"And I also urge and suggest our duty in this, our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their suffering. Our people could in no better way show their real attitude towards the press.

(Continued on page nine, column five)

## INTEREST SHOWN IN COMMITTEES OF LEGISLATURE

Temperance Organizations Supporting License Limitation Bill Are Keeping Close Watch on All New Developments

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## PART PLAYED BY IRISH DIVISION IN PAST TWO YEARS

**Major Redmond Recounts Exploits of Troops Under His Command in the Fighting at Loos, Guillemont and Ginchy**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The following stirring recital of the achievements of the Sixteenth (Irish) Division is by Maj. W. Redmond, M. P., brother of the leader of the Nationalist Party. When the war broke out, Mr. Redmond, though well beyond the military age limit, secured a commission and was ultimately promoted to his present rank. Mr. Redmond has taken part in some of the hardest fighting in the west.)

LONDON, England.—The Sixteenth Division, established just two years ago, September, 1914, in response to the appeal of the Irish Nationalist leaders has well justified its existence, and has a record of service of which Irishmen are proud. Composed of battalions of all the well-known Irish regiments, the division trained at Fermoy, Kilworth, and near Aldershot for 15 months under command of Gen. Sir Laurence Parsons, and left for France the middle of December, 1915, under command of Major-General Hickie, C. B.

The division was employed in holding portions of the line and in working at others and in completing training from Dec. 25 till March 25. On

March 26 the division took over as a whole the Loos and Hulluch sectors of the line and held them without a break or rest of any kind. The division was opposed by the Bavarian divisions—good fighting men who had never been severely mauled in any previous fighting and whose morale was high. Our trenches were battle built and battle sited, the result of the British advance in September, 1915. The German trenches were those of their second line which had held up that advance at the end of the battle. They had been most carefully and tactically sited and prepared with great labor. The wire was very thick and strong. Every disadvantage of ground and position lay with us. In spite of this and of several strong hostile attacks the division never lost a trench. Twice only during these six months did the Bavarians gain an entry into our trenches, on both occasions they were driven out with losses.

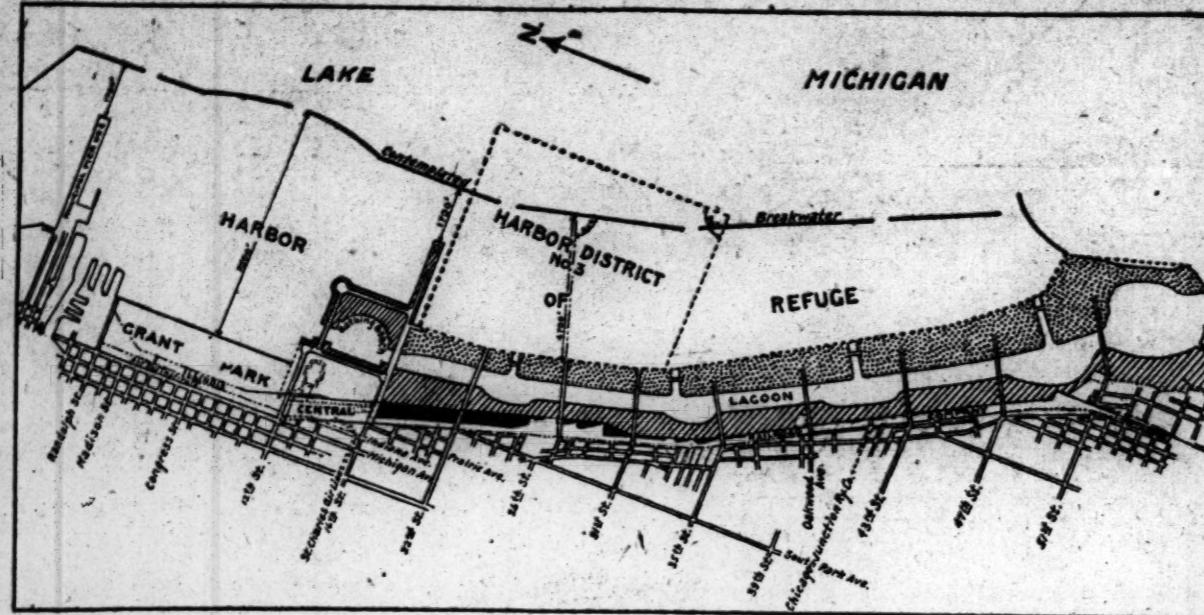
The division withheld on April 27 and 29 two very severe attacks in which the enemy used poison gas in its most concentrated form. On the latter of these two occasions the division suffered heavy casualties, but the wind suddenly changing the gas blew back over the German trenches where the Bavarians had already massed for attack. Taken by surprise, they left their front line and ran back across the open under the heavy and well-directed fire of our artillery. In one battalion of the Bavarian Infantry Regiment the losses from their own gas and from our fire on that day were stated to be by a deserter over 800, and the diary of a prisoner of another battalion captured on the Somme in September states that his regiment also had about 500 gassed cases...

The division was subjected to several severe bombardments during the months of May and June. It was of common occurrence for the enemy to send over from 2000 to 5000 5.9 shells in a day. The division carried out many raids, the greater number of which were successful. The main result of these raids was to increase the moral superiority of our men. From December in the Loos sector the division had considerable casualties in officers and men, the result of constant trench warfare.

Orders were received for the division to proceed to the Somme. They were relieved that night and marched back for two days in pouring rain to the railway stations in the rear. Arrived at their destination they marched up in the rain to the camps in the rear of the battle area. On Sept. 1 one brigade moved forward to relieve worn out troops of another division and the brigade took part in the assault on Guillemont. Two battalions of a brigade lent for a similar purpose to the division on the corps' right were used in the attack on the Combles trenches and in the advance through Leuze wood. On the afternoon of Sept. 9 the assault against Ginchy and the hostile trenches east of Guillemont took place. The losses sustained between Sept. 1 and 10 were in proportion to the extent and gallantry of the work done.

During the 11 days which the division was engaged on the Somme they shared largely in the capture of Guillemont and took Ginchy—two strongholds which had defied the efforts of our troops for some considerable time—and they repelled several counterattacks of more or less severity. The losses inflicted on the enemy in prisoners, killed and wounded, were considerable—600 prisoners being taken at Guillemont alone. The courage and determination of the men and displayed by all ranks during the operations was beyond all praise.

On the night of Sept. 9, after the capture and consolidation of Ginchy, the relief of the division commenced. It was complete on the 11th inst., and the division went into a back area. On the 20th orders were received for it to take over a new line. This relief was completed on the night of Sept. 23-24. A new chapter of the division's history, already remarkable, has commenced. I am informed by the divisional commander that on every occasion when the division left a district the French civil authorities, headed by Mayor and curé have called upon him to express their admiration and appreciation of the conduct of the



Map showing Chicago lake front developments

The black portion represents made ground to be given to the railroad. The barred portion is made ground to be turned into a parkway from the city proper to Jackson Park. The dotted section shows the location of the lake boulevard and parkway, to be built into the lake.

troops and of their deep religious feeling which was constantly evidenced.

The behavior of the division has been exemplary, and both officers and men have shown on all occasions the utmost gallantry and devotion to duty. The number of military honors won by the division is, over 300. This includes two Russian honors. Lance Corporal T. McMahon, Royal Munster Fusiliers, was awarded the Cross of St. George, second class, equivalent to our Victoria Cross and Lance Sergeant I. Courtenay, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, received the Cross of St. George, fourth class.

There were two proved cases of desertion in the division. In both cases the men were subsequently found taking their full share in the fighting at Ginchy. On one occasion the division found itself side by side holding the line with the Ulster Division, and when the men met from time to time the best of good feeling and comradeship was shown as between brother Irishmen.

Such, in brief, is the record of the first two years of the existence of the Sixteenth (Irish) Division, composed as it is like other divisions, of men the overwhelming majority of whom had absolutely no experience of soldiering when they joined from all parts of Ireland.

It remains to be said that the Sixteenth Division needs reinforcements and at once. It would be a thousand pities—if it would be like a betrayal of the heroic fallen—if the division which has brought so much honor to the Irish name—ceased to be Irish. This must inevitably happen unless reinforcements come from Ireland. It is the confident hope of officers and men alike that all who love Ireland will see to this. Whatever other differences may be it is too much to ask that all who love Ireland shall unite irrespective of creed or politics to keep the Sixteenth "the Irish" division which it was at the Loos trenches and at the hard-fought fields of Guillemont and Ginchy?

## EXPERT SAYS WOOD HAS SAME VALUE AS COAL

New Hampshire College Professor Shows by Figures How Fuel Problem Might Be Solved

DURHAM, N. H.—Professor Karl W. Woodward of the Department of Forestry of the New Hampshire College explains that weight for weight wood has the same fuel value that coal has, and means fuel at much less cost. Professor Woodward has some interesting figures on the subject.

Approximately, one cord of dry hickory wood is the equivalent of a ton of coal. A cord of such wood cut, ready for use, can be had at from \$7 to \$8 a cord. The next best wood is red oak, which sells for about \$6 per cord and per cord is the equivalent of three-fourths of a ton of coal. Beech, birch and maple at from \$5 to \$6 a cord are next in value, and are the equivalents of from two-thirds to three-fourths of a ton of coal.

Gray birch is equivalent to two-thirds of a ton of coal and costs from \$4 to \$5 a cord. A mixture of all of these, usually sold under the term "hard-wood" is worth \$5 a cord and is the equivalent of two-thirds of a ton of coal. Pine is the equivalent of only one-fifth of a ton, but costs only \$3 to \$5 a cord.

Professor Woodward says that one need not have any conscientious scruples about using the wood, as with the right kind of forest management a great supply is available which can be had without doing the forests any harm. Cord wood can be procured from trees that are the weeds of the forest and which may be cut down and burned, not to the detriment but to the actual benefit of the more valuable trees.

## THREE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—William A. Stuckey of Bishopville announces himself a candidate for Governor of South Carolina. He is regarded as leading conservatives in the Bleese faction, recently defeated, who cherish elements in their movement but have been alienated by the extravagances of their former leaders. Two other members of the same faction seek the governorship. These are John G. Richards Jr., a member of the State Railroad Commission, and Thomas H. Peebles, the attorney-general.

## CHICAGO PUBLIC TO HAVE USE OF LAKE FRONT

Railroad Occupation of Great Portion of Shore to Give Way to Plan for Municipal Beautification of Water Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—An extraordinary program of municipal beautification is contained in the negotiations for an ordinance now under way between the City of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad Company. No less than the park and outer boulevard development of the lake front from Grant to Jackson Parks, a distance of five miles, is involved. The construction of a new Illinois Central passenger terminal is also included. The crucial point in the whole matter is the restoration of the lake front to the public. The Illinois Central occupies the lake front from Grant Park to Fifteenth Street, and, until recently, possessed the riparian rights. It could not, however, under the existing statutes, fill in and make use of the submerged lands, nor could the city fill in and use these lands so long as the riparian rights were held by the railroad.

Under recent agreements with the South Park Commission, the Illinois Central relinquished these riparian rights, thus enabling the entire lake front to be filled in to the harbor line and used for park purposes. It, likewise, agreed to demolish its existing passenger station and office buildings and to donate the land on which they now stand for park purposes; to give other land toward the widening of Twelfth Street into a boulevard, and the right to carry same over its tracks to reach the new Field Museum and to connect with the proposed outer boulevard; agreed that numerous streets should be thrown across its property between Twelfth and Fifty-First streets, and to depress its tracks for a long distance, in order that these streets might be made more accessible to the public, without damage to the adjoining property.

For its part, the railroad company was allowed an additional area of land to what it now occupies, sufficient to enable it to construct a great passenger terminal and the main tracks for entrance thereto. In brief, the railroad is to get something over 49 acres of submerged land and the city, according to the plans, will fill in something like 1000 acres.

The chief of engineers, United States War Department, who has direct charge of all navigable waters, having in thought the future development of the city, declines to permit the South Park Commission to fill in the lake front unless provision is made for the construction of a harbor at such time in the future as the traffic demands it. It remains now for the city, the South Park commissioners and the Illinois Central, to agree upon the terms of the necessary ordinance. It is a case that calls for mutual accommodation and the negotiations thereto have been going on for some years. Settlement is now pending before the City Council, then to be referred to the United States Secretary of War.

This comprehensive development is the most part the result of labor of the Chicago Plan Commission and the South Park Commissioners. As a public proposition it does not have to do with the Illinois Central's case, but hinges on its disposal.

## GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—Mr. Forster informed Mr. Ashley in the House of Commons on Oct. 18 that the number of German prisoners in British hands were: Military—Officers, 757; other ranks, 38,064. Naval—Officers, 150; other ranks, 1976. In addition to these there were a number who had been repatriated or transferred to Switzerland. There were also a certain number of prisoners in France who had not yet been included in the return. Mr. Asquith, replying to Sir J. Hastings Duncan, said the number of prisoners captured by the French on the Somme between July 1 and Oct. 12 was 40,125.

## DECREASE OF MILK SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Professor Wallace, in an opening address to the class of agriculture and rural economy at Edinburgh University recently

## TURKISH REPORT MADE PUBLIC ON ARMENIAN ISSUE

Government Statement Recites Incidents Alleged to Have Led Up to the Deportations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany.—In addition to its general summary of the report read on behalf of the Turkish Government at the recent conference of the Committee of Union and Progress, the Frankfurter Zeitung has now published without comment the full text of that section of the report which deals with the Armenian question.

Unfortunately, it began, we are compelled to state that in some theaters of war one category of people did not hesitate to lend itself to intrigues incompatible with patriotic duty, and that it brought upon itself energetic measures necessitated by the fact that the country was at war. Proceeding to review the situation, the report explained that Russia had a clause concerning the protectorship of the Armenians inserted in the treaty of Berlin, in order that she might use it as a pretext for the furtherance of her policy, and that from that time she created endless difficulties for the Turkish authorities in Armenia, while England, on the other hand, was always arming and stirring up the Armenians too, through her consuls, with a view to establishing an "independent Armenia" as a bulwark against a Russian advance upon Irak and Alexandretta.

The result was a succession of outbreaks on the part of the Armenians which were easily suppressed so long as the Russian and English agents were pitted against one another, but when the constitutional régime was established the Armenians, instead of dissolving their revolutionary organizations, extended them under different names, and went so far as to send a delegation to the Balkan war as to send a deputation to Europe demanding Armenian independence. Instead, however, ran the report, of this unedifying agitation arousing in us a justifiable feeling of indignation, we, thanks to our religious upbringing, regarded this disgrace as the work of a few hasty persons, and never deprived the Armenians of their rank as citizens; on the contrary, we afforded them proof of our goodwill by granting them the right to send representatives proportionate to their numbers to the Councils of the Copts.

Scarcely, however, was the present mobilization ordered, the report continued, than Armenian youths began to make their way to enemy countries with a view to joining the Russian armies, the different Armenian committees made arrangements to create unrest behind the front as soon as the Tsar's armies were victorious, while the Catholico of Edschmidasen blessed the Tsar as "the liberator of the Armenians," and called upon the Armenians to assist the Russian armies, with the result that the number of Armenian soldiers who deserted with their arms increased from day to day.

After declaring that the Turkish Government, while taking the necessary measures in view of this situation, still refused to believe that the Armenians as a whole were involved, the report gave an account of events which it described as developing "according to a previously conceived plan." Immediately after the declaration of war, it related, bands of Armenian volunteers organized in Russia, crossed the frontier, cutting telegraph wires, destroying villages and all Muhammadans, and offering stubborn resistance to the Turkish troops.

This happened in February, 1915, and the same month a search of the village of Devell, near Kaisseri, prompted by the explosion of a bomb in the house of an Armenian recently returned from America, revealed the presence of 90 bombs, hundreds of rifles, powder, revolutionary literature, and so on. Instances of this kind were multiplied, and the revolutionary movement spread to the Armenian churches and schools continued, and a plan was discovered for the raising of 30,000 men to cut off the retreat of the Turkish army, while troops bound for Erzerum were constantly being fallen upon by Armenian bands.

These events, concluded this section of the Turkish Government's report, jeopardized the security of our armies operating on the Russian frontier, and threatened our supply columns which could not be defended. As, moreover, this movement had assumed large proportions, would have taken a disquieting form and would have led to the defeat of our armies, it was considered necessary, in order to spare our armies the danger of finding themselves between two fires, to remove the Armenians from all theaters of war, and from the neighborhood of the railways. As during these deportations threats occurred, a number of commissions of inspection were sent to institute inquiries, and a special decree was promulgated securing to those who had been transported elsewhere their possessions and property. The commissions established in accordance with this decree are engaged upon the work of registering the property left behind.

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"In the present war, when Russia is fighting, not only for her oppressed brethren in the Balkan States, but also for Poland, to expatriate 1,000,000 Poles from their native country, would cause great harm to the Poles and their country. Why should the Poles be required to emigrate to other lands when Russia promised to make Poland free, and when, after the war, they will be needed at home to rebuild their country? That story is not only false, but inconceivable. It will be to the best interest of both Russia and Poland to have (after the war is over) as many Poles as possible return to Poland from other countries."

## AWARD TO SHIPMASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Jens Christensen, master of the Danish steamship Dalby of Copenhagen, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crews of the steamships Trident and Newburn of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whom he rescued in the Mediterranean Sea on Aug. 7.

## RETAIL PRICES OF SUPPLIES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Board of Trade Figures Show Increased Price of Food Does Not Compare Favorably With That in Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The possible loss of \$500,000 a year in facing the landlords of Panama and Colon, for that sum in what canal employees and their families and retainers pay for the rent of apartments in those cities.

Plans are now under way by the United States Government looking to the erection of Government owned quarters for all its employees. There have been an especially large number of the employees on the "silver" payroll, mostly West Indians, who have lived in rented apartments in the terminal cities. The minimum rent paid for one room was hardly ever less than \$5 in gold. Many wooden buildings, housing from 20 to 100 persons, were hastily put up by business men, and the cost of these buildings was often paid by the rent in one year's time.

When the present upward tendency of the cost of living began, tenants grew late in paying their rents. This led some landlords to encourage their tenants, indirectly, in a demand for increased wages. When the West Indians made their recent attempt at a strike, the Canal Government decided to recommend the erection of Government quarters on the Canal Zone, calculated to house all employees.

This decision means the possible loss of the major part of the income of many of the landlords, unless the cities grow rapidly. This they are not likely to do unless good roads are opened up and industries established, independent of the canal.

Impartial observers agree that the business men of Panama must begin at once to develop the internal resources of the country.

## CANAL ZONE TO BUILD QUARTERS FOR ALL WORKERS

West Indian Tenants No Longer to Pay Exorbitant Rents to Panama Landlords

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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COUNTRY sausage with the pleasing, open-air flavor—wholesomely made on a clean farm.

It is the extreme care taken in following out an old, family recipe that

## RUMANIA; ITS STORY DOWN TO PRESENT PERIOD

Claims on Transylvania and What Is Behind Them—Attitude of Great Powers Toward Government at Bucharest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BUCHAREST, Rumania.—The armies of King Ferdinand appear at the moment of writing to have held up the advance of von Falkenhayn and Bucharest looks hopefully for a repetition of the incidents of the Dobrudja. Meantime, however, the prize of Transylvania has passed again from Rumanian hands and the position of the hundreds of thousands of Rumanians who have been unable to escape in the rear of King Ferdinand's armies will not be made more pleasant. But the ill-treatment of the Rumanian peasant of Transylvania is always justified in the eyes of the Magyar by the idea that the former is an intruder on the Magyar estate of Transylvania. It is an odd justification of persecution at the best, and historically it is highly debatable. If the Rumanian race only began to flow from the Danubian plains northward across the Carpathians to the hills and valleys of Transylvania in the Twelfth or Thirteenth Century, then the Magyars are the older residents by several hundred years. But the veil of mystery which enshrouds this period is too thick to be penetrated, and the Rumanian's contention that his race has peopled Transylvania since Trajan planted his ancestors there as a rampart against the northern hordes has at least equal justification.

To trace Rumanian origins back to Trajan—and any visitor to Rumania will find evidence in plenty of the Rumanians' Latin origin—should give Rumania a long and storied history. Unfortunately the story of Rumania does not take long in the telling. Of the period from the founding of Dacia down to its abandonment by the Emperor Aurelian there is practically no record, and from the latter date, the end of the Third Century, to the beginning of the Thirteenth is almost a complete blank. About 1290 Wallachia—the part of Rumania formed by the Transylvanian Alps in the north and the Danube in the south—emerged from this historical darkness as a separate principality. Practically 60 years later, Moldavia, the arm of Rumania which thrusts up northward between Bessarabia and Transylvania, between the River Pruth on the east and the Transylvanian frontier, had also become a separate principality.

Apart from flashes of greatness, the history of the two principal parties is not particularly distinguished, often much the reverse, down to 1859, when, in flat defiance of the somewhat hectoring great powers, the two principalities elected the same Prince, Alexander Cusa, as ruler. Cusa reigned for six years until compelled to abdicate, and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern was elected to the vacant throne, so much against the wishes of Austria that Charles traveled to his kingdom disguised as a commercial traveler on board an Austrian river steamer. The support of Napoleon III and the slightly contemptuous benediction of Bismarck on his enterprise would not have saved him from interference from Austria had it not been for the outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia. With Prince Charles on the throne Rumania entered on the upward path of prosperity and progress, which included a remarkable financial revival in the present century and raised the country to a commanding position in the Balkans and to a very high position among the countries of Europe. Rumania's greatness, in fact, is so modern a product that some of those who helped to create it, like M. Bratianu, the present prime minister, still rule its destinies.

Rumania's history, it has been remarked, was comparatively undistinguished until Prince Charles ascended the throne. The first Rumanians, the colony of Dacia, were "planted" as a barrier against the northern barbarians. Their successors formed a bulwark between the developing culture and civilization of the west and the menace of the Turk. Even when Turkey had largely ceased to count in the triangular duel between Turks, Austrians, and Russians, the latter two nations proved equally regardless, at least of the national rights of the two principalities.

But it was, of course, the Turks who were Rumania's worst taskmasters, although they never overran the Danubian principalities as they did Serbia and Bulgaria. Wallachia and Moldavia elected their own Hapsburgs right down to 1716. Even in the worst period of the Turkish darkness Rumania had her great days. For the 47 years of his reign, 1457-1504, Stephen the Great of Moldavia held the Turks at bay and won the grateful thanks of Pope Sixtus IV.

At a time when Rumania was but an island in the Turkish sea, Michael the Brave of Wallachia founded a state which corresponded to the vision of Rumania's present King, of a greater Rumania stretching from the Theiss to the Black Sea. Michael the Brave pushed out the boundaries of Rumania till they included Transylvania, Bessarabia, and Bukowina, as well as Wallachia and Moldavia. From the close of his reign in 1601, however, Rumania sank rapidly. In 1716 the Porte deprived the principalities of the right to elect their own rulers and sold the thrones to the highest bidders, who were generally rich Greeks of Constantinople. This was the Phanariot régime, so-called because these rulers by purchase generally hailed from that quarter of Con-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © London News Agency

The span of the Carol bridge over the Danube, of which Tchernavoda, beyond the marshes, is the bridgehead

## REFORMS URGED BY JAMAICANS FOR THE ISLAND

Reorganization of Government Savings Bank and Development of Sugar Industry Among Measures Proposed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The discussion of proposals regarding improvements in the industrial situation here continues. The extension of the sugar industry, the reorganization of the government savings bank, so as to

make it a financial auxiliary to the island's agricultural development, plans for raising the present low wage paid to laborers, and a keen inquiry as to how the island can be made to produce rapidly a largely increased supply of foodstuffs, in view of the threatened shortage of imported flour, are the chief points that focus public attention. The report of the committee appointed by the Legislature to survey the position of the government savings bank has been published. Savings banks were introduced here as far back as 1837. These were established in eight of the then 21 parishes and paid interest at 4½ per cent to depositors. They did very well until a financial difficulty exposed the fact that the Government was not responsible for the money lost by depositors. The Government, in 1870, to save the situation, established government savings banks. The direct security of the island treasury was given, for all deposits, and interest at 4 per cent was paid. This was reduced in 1880 to 3 per cent, and, in 1897, to 2½ per cent.

From that date onward Rumania progressed steadily in all directions under the able guidance of its King. Above all it developed steadily as a constitutional monarchy, King Charles giving his royal support to whichever party, Liberal or Conservative, happened to be in power. To King Charles indeed, Rumania owes a great debt. He reorganized the army so that for years it has ranked in the estimation of military critics immediately after that of the great powers, and his strictly constitutional attitude enabled M. Sturdza to succeed in his great scheme of economies which restored the financial independence of the country and earned him an expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by His Majesty in March, 1903. He supported every movement for improving the prosperity of his country and today the trade of Rumania exceeds that of Greece, Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria combined. He made it impossible to ignore Rumania.

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Finally he played a prominent part in directing foreign policy and if he brought Rumania within the orbit of the Central Empires that fact was due as much probably to force of circumstances as to any sentimental regard for his native country. France with regrettable indifference made no effort to check the decline of her influence in Rumania, Russia paid for her betrayal of her ally in the annexation of Bessarabia by rousing a hostility which impaired good relations. Britain failed to appreciate Rumania's importance and so Rumania gravitated to the side of the Central Powers. In a sense the constant spectacle of the sufferings of her people in Transylvania and Bukowina drew Rumania to the side of Austria, for this spectacle necessitated either that Rumania should be a declared foe of Austria-Hungary, or should range herself as an ally until such time as she could enforce the claims of her unredeemed people.

APPROVED SOCIETY FINANCE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—At a special meeting of the National Federation of Employees Approved Societies held at the London Chamber of Commerce recently to consider the interim report of the departmental committee on approved society finance and administration, Mr. H. Lesser, who presided, said the committee had merely found a way of doing what the treasury wanted them to do. He feared that if the report was adopted one of the main elements of their federation—the old friendly society feeling—would be destroyed. He characterized as a dangerous proposal the formation of a pooling society to which all clubs under thousand members must belong. Mr. G. W. Currie, M. P., said that the recommendations of the report would mean an expenditure of from £500,000 to £1,000,000 a year. The executive committee were finally empowered by the meeting to take steps to insure that consideration be given by Parliament to the position of employees' societies in connection with any proposed legislation to amend the National Insurance Acts. Another resolution urged action by the Government to alleviate the condition of old-age pensioners and to enable the old-age pension to be paid to every insured person on attaining the age of 70.

Russia rewarded him for his services by seizing Bessarabia, which had been restored to Rumania after the Crimean war, and to this treatment Rumania, faced by the indifference or hostility or helplessness of the other great powers and after a dignified protest, was compelled to submit. She was reluctantly given a part of the Dobrudja, and her independence was recognized by the Congress of Berlin though the Powers laid down such drastic conditions that Rumania

cient food supply for the general population here is thrust into more and more prominence as the prices of imported foodstuffs continue to rise and ominous reports from America point to a yet worse state of things. A barrel of flour is now selling here at \$13.25.

## CONCRETE MATS USED IN REVETMENT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Flexible concrete mats which will revolutionize revetment work not only along the Mississippi but wherever such mats are used have been perfected as a result of a series of experiments conducted under the direction of Maj. E. M. Markham, formerly United States engineer stationed at Memphis. The experiments were carried on for two years, and work has now passed the elementary stage and is at such a point of proven success as to warrant the expenditure of \$150,000 for a plant to construct the reinforced concrete mats on an extensive scale. Designs for this plant are now being prepared, based on the original plant constructed by Major Markham, and the completed plant will be ready for operation within a year. The new mats will eventually replace the willow fascine construction now used to prevent erosion of the banks of the Mississippi.

## ITALY AND GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The formation is announced of the Compagnia Italobritannica with headquarters in Milan and a capital of 10,000,000 lire for the development of economic relations between Italy and Great Britain. The capital of the company has been subscribed by the Credito Italiano and the British Italian Corporation. The board comprises Federico Ettore Balzaretti, president; Alberto Pirelli, vice-president; Sir Henry Babington Smith, Riccardo Bianchi, C. A. Campbell, Alberto Lodolo, E. V. Parodi, the controllers being Mario Alberti, Alfredo Angeli, C. F. Garney, Giorgio Le Mesurier, Mario Rossetti. The creation of the company is the result of the formation in London of the British Italian Corporation, the capital of which was subscribed by a group of Englishmen under the auspices of Lloyd's Bank and the London County and Westminster Bank, as well as the Credito Italiano. The formation of the Compagnia Italobritannica is very favorably viewed in Italy, as it is regarded as the first practical step toward closer financial relations between the United Kingdom and Italy, which, it is considered, can but be of advantage to both.

## WOMEN ON FRENCH RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At a recent sitting of the Chamber, the question of women's labor on the railways was discussed. A deputy asked that the example of Prussia, who employs 35,000 women in this way, should be followed in France. Was the honorable member not aware that since July 1 of this year, apart from the railways of the Nord and Est and of small branch lines, 32,000 women "cheminotes" have been employed on the French railways and that the number is daily increasing? Moreover, whereas the 35,000 women of the Prussian railway service only represent 6.25 per cent of the staff employed before the war, the 32,000 "cheminotes" represent 16.7 per cent of the pre-war staff on the Midi lines; 14 per cent on the P.-O.; 12.3 per cent on the P.-L. and 10.8 per cent on the State railways. These figures are given by the Journal des Débats, and are rendered necessary by the tone of the discussion of the Chamber, which might very well convey the impression that France was hopelessly behind in the matter.

The question of maintaining a suffi-

## EXPLORER GIVES TWO LECTURES FOR RED CROSS

Sir Ernest Shackleton, While Waiting in Panama for Steamer, Speaks on His Adventures in Antarctic Regions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P. (Oct. 29).—Panama and Colon enjoyed the distinction of being the only two places in which Sir Ernest Shackleton delivered public addresses in the course of his still unfinished task of rescuing his companions on the Antarctic continent. The opportunity was incidental to his being obliged to spend three days on the Isthmus while waiting for steamer connections. He is going on to New Zealand, where his ship, the Aurora, is waiting for him, to continue his efforts to get the remaining 10 men out of their predicament in the South Polar region. He finds the quickest way to get there is from Valparaiso to Panama, thence to New Orleans and San Francisco. The United Fruit Company gave him transportation on its lines. He is accompanied by his second in command, Captain Worsey.

The company explains that consignees have taken their own time to unload cars, and the railroad finds it impossible to move freight with ease while its tracks are loaded up with delivered material that is merely standing in the yards. Complaint has been made for sometime past that certain cliques were using this method of keeping up prices of food-stuffs and keeping down the cost of storage.

## PENNSYLVANIA ROAD PUTS ON A NEW EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Owing to the slowness of consignees in unloading cars, the Pennsylvania Railroad has placed one of the most sweeping embargoes on freight to this city that has ever been put into effect. Freight of all kinds in carload lots, with the exception of live stock and foodstuffs will be held up outside of the city. The railroad has done this to prevent absolute congestion which, it is said, would have resulted in a few days. The "dead line" is a point on all branches about 15 miles from the city. No freight except those noted can pass these points.

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## HONORS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HAZERROUCHE, France.—MM. Trepon, prefect of the Department of the Nord, and Jacomet, Attorney-General, have had crosses of commanders of the Legion of Honor bestowed upon them. MM. Chas, the Mayor of Armentieres, and Lebas, the Mayor of Roubaix, have been made knights of the order. The ceremony took place at Armentieres.

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## CAR SHORTAGE MUST END, SAYS COMMISSIONER

Interstate Commerce Body Member Tells Railroad Men Heroic Remedy to Be Used Unless Proclamation Is Obeyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Because of the unsatisfactory progress in the solution of the car shortage problem, which has been the subject of investigation for more than a week before Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, he has announced that he had issued his last proclamation and that the next action will be an order from the full commission, before which he was prepared to go with the facts in the case. Mr. McChord said:

"The commission does not want to do anything drastic, but something must be done. You gentlemen have done nothing to relieve the situation, but instead seem to mistrust one another. This hearing is nearing an end now, and something definite must be accomplished. If the commission is forced to use a heroic remedy it will not hesitate to do so. I personally have already made all the proclamations I intend to, and the next order will be formally entered by the full commission."

M. J. Gallagher, representing the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, said his road had not benefited by the proclamation of Commissioner McChord and that, unless it becomes evident immediately that the commissioner's instructions are being complied with, he proposed to go before the full commission tomorrow and demand a formal order from the entire commission for the return of cars belonging to his road from other roads which hold them.

H. B. Sargent, superintendent of transportation of the New Orleans & Northwestern road, and Frank Alford, general manager of the Pere Marquette, were witnesses during the day. Mr. Alford said that Michigan coal markets had been discriminated against by certain railroads because the roads were able to ship to better advantage to the newer markets developed by the European War.

## INTEREST SHOWN IN COMMITTEES OF LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page one)

legal affairs committee of the last session have been returned. Senator Perley of Salem, Senate chairman of the committee, who was recorded favorably on the three roll calls on temperance bills, has been reelected. Senator Knowles of New Bedford, regarded by the Antislavery League officials as hostile to their bills, was reelected. Senator Green of Boston, an opponent usually of antislavery measures, was not returned. The fourth senator on the committee, Martin Hays of Boston, was elected to the House this year.

The House chairman of the committee, Representative Monk of Watertown, friendly to temperance, and Representative Perrin of Wellesley, another member whom the antislavery forces regard as friendly, have been returned. Representative Nash of Weymouth, who was recorded favorably on last year's temperance legislation, has been elected to the Senate. The other committee members returned are Representatives Foley of Boston, clerk, and Tolman of Gloucester, Lincoln of Worcester, French of Somerville, Levenson of Chelsea and Murray of Milford. Some or all of these members may be reappointed. Usually if a member has been on a committee and wished to continue there, he is allowed to do so.

Other committees are likewise the centers of interest, according to the respective points of view of the parties interested. It is rumored that the railroads committee will have important measures before it at the next session. All its four senatorial members, headed by Chairman Hobbs of Worcester, and several of the active House members, including House Chairman Jewett of Lowell, have returned.

The committee on street railways loses Senate Chairman Gordon of Springfield, but retains House Chairman Worrall of Attleboro. Senators Martin of North Attleboro and Kimball of Littleton were returned and Senator Hays has been elected to the House. All the House members were reelected.

Many places will have to be filled on the taxation committee, all four senators and seven of the 11 representatives not having returned.

The important committee on social welfare also will need new recruits, none of the Senate members nor House Chairman Cather of Beverly among others being in the reelected membership.

The committee on public health has lost Senate Chairman Clark of Brockton, Senator Jackson of Lynn, now being ranking member. Senator McLaughlin of Boston was reelected and House Chairman Hart of Webster has been elected to the Senate. Of the other House members on the committee, Representative Mulvany of Fall River and Swig and Kearney, both of Boston, have returned. Messrs. Lewis of Lowell, Nickerson of Harwich and Schlappi and O'Dowd, both of Lawrence, will not be in the next Legislature.

Metropolitan affairs has lost all its four Senate members. House Chairman Sherburne of Brookline has returned. Representative Wilson of Boston has been elected to the Senate. Representative Knox of Somerville will

## CORRECTNESS OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW UPHELD

Representative Adamson Tells National Chamber of Commerce Council That Congress Can Fix Hours and Wages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Warning that railroad men may "hold up" Congress at the next election if they are successful in the present Adamson eight-hour law controversy, was given today by President Charles B. Van Hine of Wisconsin University before the National Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"Whether the last election had anything to do with the passage of the Adamson law," Mr. Van Hine said, "you can judge as well as I. Four hundred thousand men held up the governing power of the United States. The ignominious situation may be repeated indefinitely unless courage is exhibited in future matters of the sort, which was not exhibited in this case."

The entire railroad problem was considered during the sessions today. "Congress has the undoubted right under the Constitution to prescribe both hours of labor and amount of wages, not only for railroad employees, but for others in interstate commerce. Representative Adamson, vice-chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Interstate Commerce, told the chamber.

"The commerce clause of the Constitution knows no limitations," Representative Adamson said. "Congress passed first a law limiting railroad work to 49 hours, then the 16-hour law, then laws limiting a day's work to 13 and even nine hours, for some classes of work. If the two classes of railroad men fight, Congress will fix their rights and duties in the interest of the people."

"Government ownership would put the country in the hands of the railroads," he said. "The roads would be capitalized at \$25,000,000,000. There is not that much money in the world. Bonds would be issued. The only men who could buy them would be the present owners of the railroads. They, also, are the men the country would have to employ to run the roads. They would constitute the most powerful political oligarchy that ever was on the face of the earth. We shall never reach a stage where government ownership is necessary."

### Adamson Court Charges

Railroads Allege Law Is Unconstitutional and Void

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The arguments against the constitutionality of the Adamson Act, brought by railroad corporations in their suits filed all practically the same, Blewett Lee, counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad, so told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, and the legal department head of the Rock Island adds that the petitions filed here by roads in receivership, to wit, the Rock Island and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, cover the same ground. The two latter roads have filed petitions in their receivership proceedings asking the court for instructions as to whether they shall comply with the act.

The speaker declared further that what the antisuffragists needed now was to perfect their organization and to come boldly out and show their colors. She said that South Dakota's rejection of woman suffrage and acceptance of prohibition was a telling refutation of the argument that a State needed women's votes to make it dry, and added that if during the campaign it had not been made to appear that the cause of woman suffrage and prohibition were closely related the victory of the antisuffragists would have been much greater. She admitted that the entire press of South Dakota was for woman suffrage and this made it doubly hard for the antisuffragists to get their cause before the people, but by thoroughly circularizing the State they saved the day.

Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter, well known in New Hampshire for her able work in connection with child welfare, said she believed the granting of the vote to women would be a national disaster, and from her own experience she had found that when the cause of social welfare was presented to the men of New Hampshire in a quiet, dignified way they were most ready to respond. "We must show the men by force of numbers and the silent influence of names," she concluded, "that women do not want the vote; then the men will not grant us the vote and we shall be saved."

Miss Marjorie Dorman, founder of the Wage Earners Suffrage League, said that the great weakness of the suffrage cause lay in the fact that it advocated the mental and spiritual independence of woman. She said that when a married woman did not vote for the same candidate her husband did this put her in the position of supporting the interests of some men to whom her husband was opposed. "The only possible way to uplift the masses," Miss Dorman said in conclusion, "is by uplifting the individual, and women are already doing this in the home, the school, and the church. It is only by using our nonpartisan influence through the honored channels employed by our mothers and grandmothers that we can build up the right kind of citizenship."

Mrs. John Balch, president of the association, who presided, gave reasons why the organization was strongly opposed to the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment. "It is very unjust and very undemocratic," she declared, "because it is an attempt to force woman suffrage upon states that have already rejected it."

Founders Approve Suits

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Founders Association, in convention here, and composed of more than 600

It sets that various agreements and schedules were in effect at the time of the passage of the Adamson Bill, which provided for and determined what the wages should be. It says these agreements did not contemplate that the employees in train service should work a certain number of hours a day, but, on the contrary, the basis of work and the basis of pay were for the miles run rather than for the hours worked. That their work required they should accompany the train until it reached its destination.

In the eighteenth paragraph it claims the act to be unconstitutional, as being in violation of the fifth amendment of the United States Constitution, setting out the grounds upon which it claims it to be unconstitutional. It further claims that the act is incapable of application to the subject matter, and that there is an entire absence of any legal standard whereby the railroad can regulate its conduct in an effort to comply with the act and avoid its penalties.

It says that the wages of its train employees have been substantial and are now higher than they have ever been before. That if the act is capable of application it would operate as a more arbitrary increase in wages without reference to the question of whether existing wages are high or low, and would give the greatest increase to the employee who now enjoys the highest wages and the lowest increase to the employee who now enjoys the lowest wages.

It further says that under Section 2 of the act the President has appointed a commission provided for in that section, and the railroad company officers, pending the court's final determination with respect to the validity of the act, to take such steps as the court may approve for the purpose of affording information to the commission. The railroad company also offers to do what the court thinks it should do for the purpose of preventing any of its employees from suffering any loss by reason of the temporary injunction asked for. It requests the court to indicate what steps it should take by way of keeping special accounts, giving bond, or otherwise, so that its employees may be assured of complete protection.

It further says that if the injunction is denied and it is obliged, at its peril, to adopt some construction of the act involving increased wages, and should later the act be declared to be invalid, it will be impossible for it to repair the loss thereby sustained.

### Railroad Strike Remote

Brotherhood Official Does Not Think One Will Be Called

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George H. Sines, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, states that a railroad strike is only a remote possibility, no matter what happens to the Adamson Eight-Hour Law. The brotherhood leaders, he declared, have not even considered calling a strike as an answer to the injunction proceedings by the railroads.

"I don't think there is anything in the constitution of any brotherhood allowing a strike during injunction proceedings," said Mr. Sines. "If the Supreme Court decided the Adamson law is unconstitutional the brotherhoods will be right back where they were before the law was passed. I doubt if the court decision would reverse the strike vote. Probably, although I cannot say for a certainty, the unions would have to take a new vote on a strike."

### Brotherhood Opinion

Trainmen Depend on President Further Conference Possible

CLEVELAND, O.—Confident that should the Adamson Eight-Hour Law fail, President Wilson will provide another measure which will insure to trainmen an eight-hour day, heads of the various brotherhoods here today scouted the possibility of a general strike in January. Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said that if the Adamson Eight-hour Law was made void trainmen looked to President Wilson for an effective substitute.

Possibilities that the strike vote taken last summer would not hold good for a strike in January loomed up today and brotherhood officials said this question would have to be determined at a meeting to be held in Washington on Monday.

News of a possible further conference between railroad heads and employees coming from Washington preceded the statements from the brotherhoods heads. This is believed to indicate the willingness of the brotherhoods for further consideration of the eight-hour law and amendments which might make it more satisfactory to all.

### Injunctions Are Asked

Railroads Seek to Postpone Payment of Higher Wages

UTICA, N. Y.—Joining with other eastern railroads, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company today filed suit before Judge Ray in the United States District Court here attacking the constitutionality of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law. The bill of complaint asks that an injunction be granted to restrain employees from taking any legal proceedings under the new law to collect additional wages until the court shall have passed on the validity of the act.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The constitutionality of the Adamson law is questioned in a suit filed in Federal Court here today by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe against Claude R. Porter, district attorney; Frank O'Connor, district attorney, and the heads of four brotherhoods. Injunctions are asked.

Founders Approve Suits

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Founders Association, in convention here, and composed of more than 600

manufacturers, has approved the action of the railroads in beginning suits to test the constitutionality of the Adamson Law. It was stated that this step is the first of a series of similar actions to be taken by other industrial associations.

### NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Friday:

#### Orders to Officers

Rear Admiral C. F. Pond, det. commander, cruiser force, Atlantic fleet, to N. H., Washington. Capt. H. S. Knapp, det. general board, to commander, cruiser force, Atlantic fleet. Lieut. A. K. Atkins, det. naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, to home and wait orders. Lieut. J. A. Crutchfield, Det. Raleigh, to Montana, Dec. 1.

Lieut. G. C. Hitchcock, detached Neptune, to Montana, Dec. 1. Lieut. S. B. Robinson, detached Oregon, to Montana, Dec. 1. Ensigns A. G. Hatch, detached Pittsburgh, to Montana, Dec. 1. Ensigns J. M. Boak, detached Kansas, to Montana, Dec. 1. Ensigns B. H. Page, naval training station, San Francisco, to Montana, Dec. 1. Ensigns R. H. Grayson, detached New York, to Montana, Dec. 1. Ensigns M. C. Miller, detached Nebraska, to Montana, Dec. 1. Ensigns F. G. Percival, detached Sacramento, to Montana, Dec. 1. Ensigns D. D. Dupre, to Montana, Dec. 1. P. A. Surg. F. L. Porter, detached San Francisco, to Washington and wait orders. P. A. Surg. G. C. Rhoades, detached naval hospital, Norfolk, to San Francisco.

#### Marine Corps Orders

Capt. C. H. Lyman, det. headquarters, to division marine officer, 5th div. Atlantic fleet. Capt. D. W. Sibley, det. Wyoming, to division marine officer 7th div. Atlantic fleet. Capt. H. H. Kipp, det. Arkansas, to marine barracks, New York. First Lieut. M. R. Thacher, det. New York, to Marine barracks, Port Royal. First Lieut. R. E. Messersmith, det. Pennsylvania, to Marine barracks, Norfolk.

First Lieut. Harry Schmidt, det. Oklahoma, to Marine barracks, New York. First Lieut. H. W. Stone, detached artillery battalion, Santo Domingo, to receive duties Marine barracks, Indianapolis. Second Lieut. Alphonse de Carre, detached first brigade, Haiti, and Marine barracks, Philadelphia, to New York. Second Lieut. H. L. Larson, detached fourth regiment Santo Domingo, and Marine barracks, San Diego, to Pennsylvania. Second Lieut. S. L. Howard, detached first brigade, Haiti and Marine barracks, Philadelphia, to Wyoming. Second Lieut. E. T. Lloyd, detached fourth regiment, Santo Domingo, to Oklahoma.

#### Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Arizona, Connecticut, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, at Lynn Haven Roads; Columbia at New London; Sacramento, at San Juan, P. R. Sailed—Eagle, Guantanamo to Port de Peix; Machias, Pilot Town to Guantanamo; Wyoming, Lynn Haven Roads to southern drill grounds.

#### STRANDWAY MAY GET THEM

President Curley has asked the Park and Recreation Department to consider the advisability of moving the six large marble columns from Franklin Park, where they were placed when the old Customs House was removed, to the new South Boston Strandway to be used as an illuminated colonnade. The disposition of these colonnades is still an open question, as the Park and Recreation Department has reported their removal and storage, according to plans proposed by the City Planning Board, would cost \$1,500.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Nominations of two candidates for the Boston School Committee are expected to be made by the Public School Association late this afternoon. A meeting of the executive committee has been called to hear the report of the nominating committee and take action upon it. A contest is known to be on over the acceptance or rejection of one of the present members of the School Committee, Michael H. Corcoran, and his policies.

#### WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Cecil Sharpe, founder of the School of English Folk Song and Dance at Stratford-on-Avon, England, will speak before the Women's City Club of Boston on "American Folklore" on Friday evening, Nov. 24. Mr. Sharpe has spent several months in this country, particularly among the mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee, collecting old ballads.

#### TEMPLAR INSPECTION DATES

Notice of the assignment of inspecting officers is being sent out today by Grand Recorder Benjamin Rowell to the 47 commanderies within the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. This year the grand commander departs from the custom and himself will conduct two of the inspections.

#### SENIORS ELECT OFFICERS

The Northeastern College of Law senior class has elected these officers and delegates to the Student Council: Charles Fairhurst, president; Frederick Cay, vice-president; David J. Cohen, secretary; James R. Fitzgerald, treasurer; George M. Harrigan, John E. Conroy, John P. White, the president and secretary, delegates.

#### LIBRARY SITE BOUGHT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The citizens' committee in charge of the acquiring of a site for a public library building has taken title to one of the three lots at the corner of Main and Avon Street and will purchase two more soon. The site fund is now within less than \$2000 of the goal of \$15,000.

#### LECTURE ON THE TURKS

At the Boston Public Library last night Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, explorer, gave a lecture on "The Turks and the Euphrates."

Misses' shops—  
Fourth floor

Filene's

12 separate shops  
for girls and misses

Brilliant evening coats for the  
younger set



MISSES' COAT SHOP

A hundred lovely wraps—each a little masterpiece. In fact, the misses' coat shop might call the evening wraps an Art Exhibition. No two are alike. To mention a few—

A gold satin wrap with brown fur collar, \$50.

A brilliant rose velours wrap combined with black plush, \$35.

A wide beige broadcloth coat with black plush bands, \$45.

A brocade brown velvet wrap combined with marabou

## INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA ARE ADVOCATED

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Says Further Trade With Country Will Depend Much Upon Attitude of Investors

Further trade between the United States and South America will depend to a large extent on the willingness of investors in this country to make long-time investments in South America, in the opinion of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters, who last night addressed the Boston City Club on the "Importance of Our South American Trade."

In discussing the interrelation of trade and long-term investments, Mr. Peters said in part: "Except possibly for one or two Central American republics, the South American world is dominated by Europe financially and commercially. The investments of Great Britain alone are really prodigious, amounting to \$5,100,000,000 in our money in public loans, national or local, in public service corporations and in banking and in transportation. To some extent the vast trade that Great Britain enjoys with South America is nothing more than disguised interest upon these great investments."

"Great Britain has come to depend upon the food products of South and Central America to such an extent that her subsidized shipping lines, which have to maintain a continuous stream of food-bearing vessels from Argentina and Uruguay to England have always been willing to reduce the outgoing freight rates even below actual cost in order not to have the boats which must necessarily return to South America go out empty. That, perhaps, is the secret why the exporter in the United States has often found it cheaper to send his goods to Southampton for transmission to South America than to send them direct from Boston or New York. This is a thing that we must overcome."

"More banks have got to cooperate in handling our business for us in South America, and now that the Federal Reserve Act has been amended, banks may combine to open joint branches anywhere in South America."

"There is one group of bankers to whom especially we must look for assistance in building up our South American trade. The willingness of the investment bankers to tie up money in South America for a long period will determine to some considerable extent the demand for our products. Many investments exist in South American enterprises of long standing, which are most conservative in character. On account of the scarcity of money in South America their income return is substantially higher than investments of equal strength in this country. These must be investigated and placed before the people of this country."

"Facility for cooperation is afforded the business man by the so-called Webb bill. This act will permit the joint operation by United States firms of foreign selling agencies, and thus what has proved a most effective machine in the hands of European business men will be available to our business man. This bill is now before Congress, and we have every reason to hope that it will be passed."

"We hope also for more intelligent and consistent support from the business men and from the lawyers for the work that the International High Commission is doing in the direction of simplifying and liberalizing the principles of commercial law as between the South American republics and the United States. This commission, growing out of the first Pan-American financial conference, held in Washington last year, like many other official results of that conference, served greatly to promote closer financial relations between South and North America."

"Other means of improving our ability to meet the European competitor on something like equal terms will be the study of South American law in our law schools. In this way, many members of the bar will have, for a time at least, close contact with South American legal thought that will enable them in later practice effectively and intelligently to advise business men."

"Similarly, our schools must teach Spanish. It would be, in my opinion, an excellent step if a practical knowledge of Spanish based on at least two years' study were demanded of each graduate of any of our high schools, and if a similar knowledge of Portuguese as well were obtainable in our high schools of commerce. I think that the City Club might very well charge itself with the responsibility of seeing that the Boston High School of Commerce be prepared to offer such facilities."

"We merely want our share of South American trade and none of us—I know that I can speak for the business men of the United States as a whole—wishes to elbow our European friends out of South America. We simply hope and intend that we shall not be obliged to pay toll to Europe for doing our banking or shipping business; we hope to carry our own goods and our own mails and even if we did nothing more than raise our national prestige thereby we would offset any other loss. But we also wish to impress upon business men of America thereby the necessity of national action and cooperation."

## SPECIFICATIONS ARE FILED BY B. & M. MINORITY HOLDERS

Requests Also Are Made of Court for Impounding Certain Records of Road

Specifications in the motion for setting aside the receivership of the Boston & Maine railroad, and a request for impounding the records of the directors and stockholders meetings of the road for the past seven and eleven years, respectively, were filed yesterday in the United States District Court by counsel for certain of the minority stockholders.

It is expected that the numerous motions by those objecting to the receivership, and the question of making it permanent will be argued before Judge Morton on Dec. 5. In the specifications, which were filed by Asa P. French, counsel for Francis V. Streeter and the estate of Samuel C. Lawrence, it is contended that the power to set up a receivership is not delegated to the directors of the company by the stockholders, and such action by the directors without the sanction of the stockholders constitutes a breach of duty, irrespective of what the motives for the action of the directors might have been.

It is insisted that the directors should resist in every reasonable and proper way the receivership proceedings and should not instigate or collude with a creditor in such action.

"In the case at bar," says the specifications, "the court does not know and the public is not informed, nor will they ever know, if these proceedings are constituted in accordance with the plan devised by the directors of the corporation, what the actual financial situation of the railroad is, with respect to assets and liabilities and to its credit and resources, and consequently whether or not a receivership is necessary."

It is argued that at least a public service corporation should not be placed in the hands of a receiver unless there is no other alternative; that the burden of proving that a receivership is necessary should be on the complainant and the directors; that the minority stockholders should not have to prove that the receivership is unnecessary.

Among other allegations are: That the complainant was not a bona fide creditor; that the receivership action was a result of a secret plan contrived by the directors and the complainant, in collusion, to force a reorganization, either not yet definitely determined upon by the directors, or not made public by them, and which the minority stockholders believe will be burdensome and unfair to the railroad; that the ratification of the receivership by the stockholders at the special meeting on Dec. 19 cannot be construed as a proper ratification, as it is held that the vote was controlled, dictated and cast by the directors, constituting an endorsement and ratification by the directors of their own acts.

The vote is also alleged to be illegal and void, because the stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company was voted without authority, and because of the alleged irregular and improper manner in which proxies were obtained by the directors.

The motion to impound the records was filed in behalf of Charles M. Green, who asks that the court direct Arthur B. Nichols, the clerk of the Boston & Maine, to deliver the records to the custody of the clerk of the court, in the belief that they may contain proof in support of the action brought against the receivership. The records asked for, cover the meetings of the stockholders from Jan. 1, 1906, to Nov. 1, 1916, and the directors' meetings as well as meetings of all committees or subcommittees of the directors from June 30, 1909, to Nov. 1, 1916.

## BETTER METHODS TO BE SOUGHT BY MILK PRODUCERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the purpose of improving the methods of producing and marketing whole milk in the territories tributary to large cities in America, the first national meeting of milk producers was called today for Tuesday, Dec. 5. The call is issued by the Milk Producers Association of the Chicago dairy district. This organization, numbering over 12,000 milk farmers, in this way takes the initiative toward bringing together producers from the representative dairy districts of the United States. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, which holds its fourth annual meeting in Chicago Dec. 4 to 9 at the Hotel Sherman. Delegates are expected from New England, New York, Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California and Missouri.

The call states that "the production and distribution of whole milk is undergoing a remarkable transformation, and milk producers in areas close to large cities must either reorganize their methods of producing and distributing their milk, or go out of business and leave to the farmers the task of supplying the centers. They propose, therefore, to take up themselves, the working out of fair and equitable methods for collective sale of their milk. They must also work to secure contract prices that range over a longer period than the customary six-months contract."

## NAVY DEPARTMENT EXAMINATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department has announced that examinations of candidates for appointment in the navy as "acting ensigns for engineer duty" will be held Jan. 8 in various parts of the United States. Thirty appointments are to be made in accordance with a recent act of Congress.

## MARINE MERGER FORMED BY BIG SHIP CONCERN

International Steamship Companies Buy Shipbuilding Plant—"Logical Step Toward American Merchant Marine"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Believing that the next five years will present to United States shipbuilding interests the greatest opportunity for expansion they have ever had, the American International Corporation, the International Mercantile Marine Company, W. R. Grace & Co. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, have purchased for an amount stated to be approximately \$15,000,000, the properties of the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J.

The main object of the purchase is to assure facilities for building new ships for the fleets of the companies interested. -George J. Baldwin, senior vice-president of the American International Corporation, said yesterday that the purchase was a logical step toward a United States merchant marine. Conditions at present were conducive to rapid growth of American shipbuilding. He was convinced such conditions would not change at least for the next five years.

What America had done at one time, in "beating the world," in the construction of wooden ships, and had done at a later period, in perfecting the freight steamers of the Great Lakes, she would have the opportunity now to do in the construction of ships of all classes.

Mr. Baldwin believed that modifications of laws restricting shipbuilding could be expected when the public saw the necessity of them.

Until now, he said, the public had not studied the shipbuilding situation. They would see, in the next five years, how restrictive laws endangered their merchant marine, and they would not consent to any new laws of that sort. Whatever was unfavorable to the industry in the present laws, he was sure would be modified eventually. The purchase had been made with the conviction that the public would stand back of those seeking to promote American shipbuilding.

The New York Shipbuilding Company now has contracts which will fill the yards through 1917. Improvements and extensions are planned. To assist in meeting the requirements of the Government's construction program, a certain amount of Government work will probably be taken by the new company, if offered, although the demands for the renewals of the fleets of the companies purchasing the yards, together with private business, will, it is estimated, use the capacity of the yards and extensions for the next five years.

It is proposed to organize a new corporation which will take over the assets and property of the New York company. The majority interest will be owned by the four companies making the purchase.

In speaking of the outlook of shipbuilding, William Benedict, for the American International Corporation said:

"While the British Admiralty has issued orders against the sale or transfer of ships to other flags for a three-year period after the close of the war, and practically every other foreign country has done likewise, American manufacturers are free to sell where they please until the Alexander bill goes into effect, and the Shipping Board begins its purchase of ships, and then again, as soon as the Shipping Board's budget has been invested. Thus, with our growing for export and our great need of ships, the whole world is free to buy ships of us while we can have only those we build ourselves."

The next rehearsal of the chorus is to be held in the rooms of the Harvard Musical Association, 57a Chestnut Street, Boston, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29.

## PRESIDENT IS WELCOMED HOME BY BIG PARADE

Ten Thousand Marchers Give Demonstration in Honor of Mr. Wilson in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson was given an enthusiastic welcome "home" by the people of Washington and surrounding districts last night, when a parade, participated in by over 10,000 persons, marched from the Capitol to the White House, to the music of many bands and waving red lights, while varied-colored bombs burst overhead.

When they had passed, a chorus of 300 voices serenaded the President with the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Dixie" and other patriotic melodies.

The celebration was participated in by both men and women—members of Democratic organizations, Government clerks, suffragists, representatives of union labor and citizens generally. In addition to the thousands who marched, other thousands packed the sidewalks and cheered as the parade passed.

The President, with Mrs. Wilson and a party of relatives, viewed the procession from the northern portico of the White House, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. The first section, with a band, marched into the White House grounds and stopped while the President shook hands with the grand marshal and the president of the District Wilson and Marshall Democratic Association and thanked them for the welcome.

**Minnesota Vote Figures**

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Charles E. Hughes' lead in Minnesota stood last night at 425. With tabulation sheets from 57 counties recorded at the State House and unofficial records from the remaining 29, the total Wilson vote was 178,813; Hughes, 179,238.

## KANSAS WOMEN WIN OFFICES

TOPEKA, Kan.—Of 255 women candidates for county offices in 92 of the 105 counties in Kansas, 151 were elected, according to reports. Kansas now has 126 women holding county offices.

## HARVARD ALUMNI CHORUS ORGANIZES

The Harvard Alumni Chorus, which was recently incorporated in the State of Massachusetts, has begun the study of "Oedipus Tyrannus" from the poem by Sophocles and the music for male chorus and orchestra by John Knowles Paine. Chalmers Clifton of Boston is directing the newly formed chorus, and it is expected it will present "Oedipus Tyrannus" in Greek at a public performance later in the season. About 100 men will take part in the production.

These officers were elected to the chorus: President, Edward S. Dodge '73; vice-president, George Wigglesworth '74; secretary, Herbert Henry Darling '89; treasurer, Herbert Lyman '86, and directors-at-large, Richard H. Dana '74, Joseph G. Thorp '79 and Courtenay Guild '86.

The corporation announces that no assessment will be made on members, the society depending as heretofore upon voluntary subscriptions and upon the income from a permanent fund, which now amounts to \$2452.74. Until the permanent fund has been substantially increased, officers of the society say, it will be necessary to call each year for contributions toward the expense of the chorus.

The next rehearsal of the chorus is to be held in the rooms of the Harvard Musical Association, 57a Chestnut Street, Boston, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29.

## HORTICULTURISTS TO ELECT OFFICERS

Officers will be elected and the amount of prize money for next year announced at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural Hall tomorrow noon. The nominees are: President, Richard M. Saltonstall; vice-president, for three years, Nathaniel T. Kidder; trustees, for three years, Ernest B. Dane, Andrew W. Preston, Edwin S. Webster and Stephen M. Weld; nominating committee, William Downs, John K. M. L. Farquhar, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Marcellus A. Pattern and William Sim.

William P. Rich, secretary of the society, said today that at the meeting the president will announce that \$6000 has been appropriated by the society for prizes during 1917. \$2500 has been taken from the income of special prize funds, and \$350 will be awarded to the children at the annual exhibition of children's gardens.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Miss Marjorie Dorman, president of the Wage-Earners Anti-Suffrage League of New York, addressed the Radcliffe Civics Club today. On Monday H. J. Laski will speak to an open meeting of the Radcliffe History Club on "The Future of American Politics." The Radcliffe hockey team lost to the Sargent School team yesterday afternoon by the score of 3 to 1.

## SHOE REPAIRERS RETURN

Under an agreement between the owners and the workmen as individuals the strike of the I. W. W. shoe repairers has ended and the approximately 300 workers have returned to their benches. The employers voted to grant increases in wages and changes in working conditions to individual employees, but not to the I. W. W. organization, whereupon the workers abandoned the leaders and applied for their positions.

## CITY CAMPAIGNS ARE ON IN MANY MUNICIPALITIES

One of Features of Activities Is the Placing in the Field at Springfield of a Ticket by Socialists

Featuring yesterday's activities among the municipal election campaigners in Massachusetts was the placing in the field of a ticket by the Socialists of Springfield. George H. Wren, president of the Springfield Central Labor Union, was chosen to be the party's candidate for Mayor. Walter P. J. Skahan was nominated for city clerk and William H. Ruscoe was named for city treasurer. The nomination of Mr. Wren is regarded in political circles as one of the strongest the party has yet made. He is expected to draw many votes from the other parties.

The rest of the Socialist's ticket placed in nomination follows: Alderman Ward 1, Barnard Feldman; Ward 2, Samuel W. Maxfield; Ward 3, Walter J. Brown; ward 7, Francis Grohowski; School Committee, Ward 3, Carl Lukasch; Ward 4, Isaac Silverman; ward 5, Edward Woods; councilmen, Ward 1, Thomas F. Looram; Ward 2, Jacob Henkin and Philip Franklin; Ward 3, Edward C. Stoddard; Ward 4, William A. King; Ward 5, John Firth Jr.; Ward 6, Simon Beaudry; Ward 7, Charles H. Swift; Ward 8, William Frank and Charles Schulze.

A gathering of citizens interested in securing the so-called federal charter for Springfield met last evening and effected a general campaign organization with an executive committee to direct the campaign against the present city charter up to the election on Dec. 5. The executive committee consists of James Shea, James Henihan, H. J. DuBois, John Courtney, John J. Collins, Edward Hutchings and C. W. Phillips. Mr. Phillips will manage the campaign and Dr. H. J. Foley of 289 Main Street was appointed treasurer.

The committee announced its readiness to furnish speakers for organizations desiring to hear the charter question discussed and stated that it would prefer to have these discussions take the form of debates with advocates of the present charter.

Brockton Democrats caucused last night and chose their ticket for the city election. Alderman William L. Gleason was nominated for Mayor by a vote of 1030 to 755 for his opponent, Albert G. Smith.

Aldermen nominated by wards were: 1, Michael F. Farrell; 2, William H. Powers; 3, John T. Brothers; 4, Joseph J. Lane; 5, Clarence P. McSweeney; 6, Albert F. Sullivan; 7, Frank J. Tevin. Councilmen nominated by wards: 1, Harry J. Gallagher; 2, Arthur J. Leyden, John W. Gilligan; 3, John S. Conroy, Charles Lucey, Charles R. Connor; 4, Joseph F. Maguire, Thomas F. Riley, Philip J. Ryan; 5, John E. Warner, Frederick K. Mullins, George M. Walden; 6, William T. Shimcock, Fred C. Millett, John T. Peterson; 7, William O'Connell, J. Waldo Russell, John Murphy.

School Committee—John A. Clapp, Alfred Bonneau and Christopher M. Clifford.

Somerville reports a rush of eligible voters to be registered for the city election. One hundred names have been added recently. Many women are registering to vote for school committee candidates.

The Chicopee Republican city committee at a meeting last night voted to submit the names of Rogette D. Earle and James E. Higgins as candidates for the Republican nomination for Mayor.

Indications are that the Holyoke mayoralty campaign will be an interesting one. Mayor John J. White is expected to issue a formal statement within a few days regarding his candidacy for reelection. Representative John D. Ryan and numerous friends are doing personal campaigning among the voters. Political lieutenants of Dr. J. H. Potts, another mayoral candidate, met last night and arranged to launch their campaign Monday.

In Worcester Prof. Frank H. Hanks has withdrawn as a Republican candidate for School Committee and will run as an independent. Criticism of his candidacy as a Republican had been made on the ground that he supported President Wilson in the national campaign.

The Fitchburg city clerk reports much interest in the city campaign, 46 sets of nomination papers for the first election under the new charter having been taken out already. The new charter does away with caucuses and primaries, and the only way to get on the ballot is by nomination papers. The election is to be nonpartisan.

Socialists of Fitchburg have taken out nomination papers for Mayor, councilors-at-large and ward councilors.

## PRIZE CONTEST PLANNED

In recognition of the patriotic services of William Dawes Jr., who after the capture of Paul Revere on the night before the Battle of Lexington, rode on through the country to rouse the people, a fund is being raised by the Bunker Hill Chapter of the D. A. R., the income of which will be used for a \$5 prize to be presented each year to the public school pupil in Boston writing the best essay on "Patriotism." Mrs. Sarah Lee Mortimer is chairman of the committee having the fund in charge, and the first \$50 has been subscribed by Miss Julia A. Goddard, a granddaughter of William Dawes Jr. Mrs. George Beach Newcomb is regent of the Bunker Hill Chapter.

**AMHERST ACCEPTS GIFT**</p

# ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## ART OF LANDSCAPE TITIAN TO TURNER

### PATIENT, PERSEVERING ALTDORFER

The accompanying illustration has been drawn in a way that makes it especially suitable for reproduction. It interprets rather than copies the landscape, the aim being to indicate its design, structure and general effect.

By C. Lewis Hind

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LONDON. England.—The ancient town of Ratisbon lingers in the memory as the scene of Browning's brief heroic poem wherein he rhymes Ratisbon with Napoleon; but to some it is also renowned as being probably the birthplace, certainly the lifelong dwelling place, of capable Albrecht Altendorfer, painter, architect and engraver, a civic success, and almost a painter of genius. His father, who lived at Amberg in Bavaria, was originally from Ratisbon. "Meister Albrecht" was a city councilor of Ratisbon; he rose to the position of city architect; he built houses, and painted pictures, and he was as fond of collecting rare and beautiful things as Rembrandt. Being a "great genius" Rembrandt lost his preciosities; Meister Albrecht, burgher of Ratisbon, being a "small genius," kept his. A prosperous and versatile man was Altendorfer, and although he is called by Kugler the creator of landscape-painting in Germany, he is not even mentioned by Michel in his "Great Masters of Landscape Painting."

Albrecht Altendorfer was a leader of landscape painting in his tinny, exuberant, punctilious way. His pictures, probably a score or so in number, when the canvases of his imitators, that pass under his name, are withdrawn, rise higher every year in the esteem of connoisseurs. His works are studied; but few new details have been gleaned about the man. He was pious, patient, accomplished and popular. He may have studied under Albrecht Dürer. Certain it is that Dürer admired him, for the archives testify to a drawing, now lost, with an inscription upon it notifying that it was given by Dürer to Altendorfer. He loved architecture; he loved landscape, but landscape prevailed. This may be inferred from the records of his various residences. First he lived in a house "with a tower," later in one "with a garden," and finally in one "outside the city," which, we are told, he used only in summer, and "where he studied his atmospheric effects." So, by the shifting of his dwelling places, we may watch his progress from affection for buildings to love of nature.

Altendorfer has been called "the Glorjone of the North," which is a far-fetched misuse of a comparison. He was certainly a contemporary of Titian and Giorgione, but he was as different from Giorgione in manner of painting and way of living, as Nuremberg or Ratisbon is different from Venice. Giorgione's art, as was shown in a former article in this series, was sumptuous and pagan, and he had the rare gift of combining episodes into a harmonious unity. The art of Altendorfer is hard activity. He adored detail. Like Albrecht Dürer he would lavish all his knowledge upon an inch of canvas, but unlike Giorgione, he could not unite his episodes into a harmonious whole. It would take an hour, and the task would be a labor of love, to master all the details of Altendorfer's "Repose in Egypt" in the Berlin Gallery.

This little crowded canvas is a delightful fusion of architectural sculpture and landscape, with innumerable playful details such as the bambini sporting in the basin of the fountain and swimming towards the beckoning child. The placid lake inlets and the blue mountains in the distance are beautiful. There is nothing in this picture, small in size and exquisite in finish, as are all Altendorfer's works, claiming in the slightest degree the appellation of "The Glorjone of the North." These two artists do meet sympathetically in the strange, wild sunsets each affected; but Giorgione's are restrained as befits a man of culture; Altendorfer's sunsets are melodramatic.

Of all Altendorfer's pictures the one that completely entitles him to be called a "father of landscape painting" is his wonderful picture of "St. George" at Munich. The combat between the knight and the dragon is insignificant. What fills us with admiration, when we consider that this picture was painted more than 400 years ago, is the artist's amazing interest in nature, and his patience and skill as a copyist of the fact, not the effect, of an immense tangle of greenery. Nearly the whole of the surface of the picture is covered by countless leaves and twigs crowding the canvas in ordered confusion, broken only by a small open space in which the light of the sun palely lingers.

After this tour-de-force the works of Altendorfer's contemporaries in the North seem dull. There was Herri met de Bles (1480-1555), who painted somewhat in the manner of Patinir. He, too, loved detail, and it is plain that "Herri with the Forelock" (perhaps Whistler, in whose memory many odds and ends of art were stored, adopted his white lock from "Henri with the Forelock") was a nature-lover and possibly a pious man, but he used scriptural subjects merely as an excuse for an indulgence in spacious panoramic landscapes. In his "Walk to Emmaus" (Vienna) the three pilgrims have to be searched for in this scene of fantastic rocks, river scenery, swans, poultry and distant hills. His chief contribution to landscape is "The Repose in Egypt" at Antwerp. There is a homeliness, a naturalness about

it which must have been a startling innovation in those days. For instance, the sleeping figure of Joseph, the basket, and the care with which the trees are drawn from actual models. Already the men of the Low Countries are beginning to study the homely life around them, an impulse which was to affect all the art of the Netherlands throughout the Sixteenth Century and afterwards.

Like Patinir, who is supposed to have been his master, Henri met de Bles lives in the archives. Albrecht Dürer, in his diary of a visit to the Netherlands in 1520-21, records that he stayed at Mallines with "Maitre Henri le peintre."

He was called "Civetta" (little owl) from his habit of placing an owl in his picture as a form of signature (perhaps that gave Whistler the idea of his butterfly). And as Henri met de Bles was sometimes called "The Master of the Little Owl" so Whistler was sometimes by daring admirers referred to as "The Master of the Butterfy."

Lucas van Gassel (c 1480-1555) has the hard fate of being severely criticized by Mr. Josiah Gilbert in his "Landscape in Art" published in 1885. Gilbert, usually the kindest of critics, has not one kindly word to say of Lucas van Gassel. "In him the tasteless landscape of fantastic rocks reached perhaps the lowest depths." That seems a little hard as Lucas van Gassel's "Thama and Judah" at Vienna, the landscape in question, painted in 1548, is neither better nor worse than other imitators and followers of Patinir. They could grow the flower, but they could not plant the seed. Altendorfer had originality, superb skill, and the instinct to study nature at first hand; but the gift of fine color was denied him.

Without haste, without rest, may have been his watchword. Altendorfer's perseverance is rewarded. A lover of nature in his own day, he is honored in the Twentieth Century by being placed high among the early Sixteenth Century leaders of landscape painting.

## FOURTEENTH SHOW OF WATER COLORS AT PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The distinguishing characteristics of the fourteenth annual exhibition of water colors open at the Academy of the Fine Arts, are a bountiful supply of etchings, charcoal drawings, block prints, illustrations sans colors and other black and whites, doubtless called forth in part by the new Lea prizes in draftsmanship of \$300 and \$150; and as striking contrast, the unusual number of paintings of the ultra-modern school which for the first time at the Academy get marked class recognition. Previously, it is true, at both annuals, there have been single-man groups which fall into this category. The last water color annual was enlivened by two such-speaking broadly—the Bakst and the Alexander Robinson collections; but today we have one entire gallery and sections in others, given over to rampant color and bizarre form. This makes for lively interest and affords an opposition of methods and motives which is as stimulating as it is agreeable. The exhibition is smaller than that of last year by 244 numbers (which excludes the 131 Bakst drawings), but on the other hand has advanced in originality and character.

The miniature exhibition, the fifteenth annual, which is always shown concurrently with the water colors, runs about the same in numbers and is as usual displayed with superlative taste in the "Jewel-box" room. The bronze medal of honor of the society, offered for the first time for "high achievement" goes properly to Laura George Alfred Williams' group of tiny masterpieces; the surprisingly knowing work of two pupils of Thornton Oakley, Helena Day and Mildred Post, who make their debut as exhibitors of fertile fancy; Beatrice Levy's color-etching of houses sleeping under the spell of moonlight, and Hilda Belcher's "Winifred Hunt" in translucent pigment, especially alluring in these days when "water color" may mean anything from tempera to dexterously masked oil.

Of the independents, Robinson again shows a number of his slashing color-schemes, Lyman Sayen appears for the first time since his long stay in Paris with two, and Lucy Conant, who seems to be scheduled to spring a surprise with each successive year, has some really notable stained glass studies. Helen Watkinson, Amos W. Engle, Alexis B. Many, Alice Riddle, Helen Young, Edith Emerson, Florence White, Ada Gilmore, Juliette Nichols, Maude Squire and others make gay contributions to the school and David B. Milne, whose extremely distinctive "Conglomerates" and "Spotted Bands" are a joy to those who understand them, has a side wall to himself. Hayley Lever, Charles Demuth, and Prendergast appear in characteristic ways and Mrs. Florence Wyman Ivins revives the glories of the Russian ballet with lively drawings of Pavlova and Nijinski.

Among the water colors there are several groups, that of Childe Hassam being the clou of the show. More than half of his sendings are etchings, careful in construction and technique, of which the most convincing are not the nudes or figure studies, but naturally, the architectural and landscape bits. The rest are vigorous, full-colored rocks and seas, a big step forward with the new movement, far removed from the high-keyed impressionism of his earlier period, yet wholesome and satisfying. The etchings, "The Far Horizon" and "The Swimmer," depicted with precision and elegance, but as yet lacking the quality of flesh which he can indicate in paint, strike instant comparison with the series of pencil drawings by Charles Grafly, like those he displayed last year, where flowing movement and subtlety of contour, reduced to the simplest formula, and rendered with the utmost delicacy, rival the achievements of French and Japanese masters of pure line.

Alice Schille's group duplicates her success of the past season, and in quite the same way. Dodge MacKnight, however, fluent old favorite at the Academy as he is, advances happily to shadings of meanings and gains in poise without sacrifice of vigor. Edwin Howland Blashfield exhibits a number of decorative studies in two neutral tints, for murals in courthouses and colleges around the country, dignified, solid, sufficiently well-drawn and not particularly exciting. Birge Harrison also, with his tonal "Evening in Philadelphia," presents another edition of his well-known theme on Broad Street looking north toward City Hall. On the other



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"St. George," by Albrecht Altendorfer

## INTERNATIONAL AND THE ROYAL SOCIETIES EXHIBIT

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The autumn exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, and of the Royal Society of British Artists propound this question: Cannot these societies dissolve themselves and start anew? Each exhibition is much the same; the tendency of each is to form itself into a clique, and the members of this clique rarely show any new vision. The International Society, which was founded with the laudable intention of making art universal, has narrowed down into a preserve for a handful of capable artists, who have no more claim to the title of international than any particular make of flying machine. The British Artists Society is less provincial, simply because it has been revived by presidents of commanding influence, such as Whistler, Alfred East and Frank Brangwyn, who occupies the chair now, and these men have brought in some young and daring exponents of their craft.

But the International is a close preserve. Season by season we are shown examples of the delicate and luminous portraiture of Ambrose McEvoy, who has evolved a method of painting, which, solidly constructed, is as iridescent as a rainbow. All "smart" London is hastening to see his portrait of the Duchess of Marlborough; but as he pays extreme attention to frocks, and as one frock is much like another (to the male art critic) this portrait of a pretty duchess might stand for almost any other duchess. William Nicholson, obsessed at present by gigantic still-lifes; Charles Richetts, serious and intelligent, who has long ceased to look at life; Glyn Philpot, who, being a soldier, is resting from art; D. Y. Cameron, chief structure and form landscape painter in Great Britain—none of these men have any new message to deliver.

William Orpen, wittiest of modern painters, is content to send a large canvas that he painted in his student days, an amusing amalgam of half a dozen styles and models which he calls "Play Scene in Hamlet"; James Pryde sends another of his vast decorative mysteries—"The Red Ruin," into which the imaginative eye can read an allegory of the present times. William Strang has evolved from his "intensive color" method a style of portraiture which should prove popular.

His "Panchita Zorolla" is based on the early Florentine convention. Vivid, bright in color, with a surface like enamel, a decorative portrait of this kind would look well, a splash of sunshine, in some dark-paneled English dining-room; but it would offend all other pictures not painted in the same high key. These pictures are all capable and pleasing to see, but the banner that floats above them is not international. It is merely British, efficient and rather exclusive.

The Royal Society of British Artists casts a wider net. The big fish it has landed is, of course, Frank Brangwyn, the president. His reputation is European; he is a born decorator, in the way that Veronese was a decorator; subject matters little to him so long as he can splash his rhythmic imaginations, glowing with color whether they be somber or fantastic. But why does he expend his talents on the fatigued and unattractive story of "Susannah and the Elders"? This large and grandiloquent decoration is spoilt by the unreality of the three figures. The decoration would have been a great success had he made them harvesters or anything but Susannah and the Elders.

Prunaire's delight in a decorative fantasy pervades the work in the galleries. It has influenced the work of Gregory Brown, one of that band of artists who have designed posters for the Underground Railway inviting Londoners to the delights of the country. Another artist who has developed a strong decorative sense which has added vigor and charm to his work is Hall Thorpe, and Geoffrey Allfree is also seeing the world in terms of decoration and dignified symbolism.

But the maturest talent among the newer men is that of John Whitcombe. His landscape called "La Porte Close" may be that beginning of the new method of landscape painting, heralds of which have been appearing during the past few years. It is a decoration that at once attracts the eyes and elevates the spirits. The design is a range of simple country buildings, overarched and encompassed by topiary trees, huge masses of green surrounding "La Porte Close." It is a presentation of color and form, and the color runs in broad splashes from sky to ground, a simple picture, but expansive and expressive as a field of ripe corn against a green wood, a picture that gives instant pleasure and that lives in the memory afterwards.

### PAINTER FRIENDS' SHOW

The tour of the show of "Painter Friends"—George M. Brueselt, Robert H. Nisbet, Wilson Irvine, Edward C. Volkert, Carl J. Nordell and Guy C. Wiggin—is as follows: Vose Gallery, Boston, Mass., Nov. 16-Dec. 2; Milwaukee (Wis.) Art Institute, Dec. 11-28; Gage Gallery, Cleveland, O., Jan. 1-13; Chicago (Ill.) Art Club, Jan. 16-30; James Hanna Gallery, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5-17; Traxel Galleries, Cincinnati, O., Feb. 26-March 10; Mekong Art Institute, Youngstown, O., March 14-28; Memorial Museum, Rochester, N. Y., April 2-30; Montclair (N. J.) Museum, May; Newport (R. I.) Art Association, June.

BALTIMORE ART GALLERY SITE Special to The Christian Science Monitor BALTIMORE, Md.—It is announced by the Baltimore Art Museum Commission that the site to be chosen for the new municipal art gallery will probably be that offered by the trustees of Johns Hopkins University, at Homewood. A special committee has been considering the matter, and it is now thought that the site originally selected at Charles and Biddle streets will be abandoned in favor of the Hopkins property, which will be donated.

## NEW YORK ART, EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NEWS

### Small Sculptures in Profusion and Some Wood Engravings and Pewter—Also a Few Paintings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are almost too many Pans and fauns for an up-to-date Fifth Avenue show—the annual sculpture salon which W. Frank Purdy has developed into so distinctive an event at the Gorham Galleries—but even these sportive myths of classic idyl do not appear out of place amidst the fountains and flowers and ferns of the leaf-strewn enchanted garden into which the spacious loft of the great commercial palace at the Thirty-sixth Street corner has been transformed. About 100 native artists, men and women, with a liberal representation of the younger element, contribute 273 numbers, mostly of the lighter decorative forms of architectural and applied sculpture. The three grand divisions of the display (passing over a few unimportant portraits and Cyrus E. Dallin's well-known Indians) are: 1, monuments, fountains and sun-dials; 2, dancing figures; 3, animal subjects. In the first must be mentioned Mario Korbel's impressive standing figure, "Meditation"; Sally James Farnham's prize-winning model for the Simon Bolivar monument, to be presented by Venezuela to the City of New York; Helen Farnsworth Mears' "Fountain of Joy," with bunnies scurrying around the basin's margin, and Abastenia St. Leger Eberle's irresistible sun-dial sketch model of "The Early Bird" catching the worm. The witching dance, actual or figurative, rhythmically inspires at least a score of the best pieces, ranging all the way from Korbel's symbolized "Architecture-Sculpture" to Solon Borglum's spirited high-school "Dancing Horse." The latter we can afford to take out of the strictly "animal" class, for that is sufficiently populous with a zoological happy family, including elephants, lions, bears, buffalo, cattle, horses, pigs, monkeys, goats, deer, panthers, zebu, fishes, bees, turtles, ducks, cranes, peacocks, crows and West Indian tree-toads. There are also some bits of literary sculpture, illustrating poems, such as Louise Allen's "Pippa Passes," Gutzon Borglum's "Isabel, or the Poet of Basil," Cecile de B. Howard's "L'Après-midi d'un Faun," and Alice Morgan Wright's "Le Légende Dorée."

### Prunaire Wood Engravings

The print department of the Brooklyn Museum opens its exhibition menu with a unique attraction, consisting of half a hundred artist-proof impressions of wood engravings mostly by Alfred Prunaire, whose standing in France corresponds to that of his American contemporaries Timothy Cole and Henry Wolf in this country. Theirs is an ingratiating art which has almost vanished in the present generation of photographic reproductive processes, and is the more precious on that account. In France it had, and still has, the fostering protection of the State, through the policy of the Ministry of Fine Arts in giving commissions to men of original talent and distinction. Many of the works shown in the present collection were executed for the Musée de Châlons-sur-Marne, Paris.

Prunaire is characterized by Dr. Frank Wittenkampf, in his book "How to Appreciate Prints," as an exceptional wood engraver "who can work with dash and bigness and vigor, as when he renders drawings by Dauzier, sometimes with a dash of color, and whose hand is capable of the utmost delicacy if the subject demands it." At times he shows a flexible strength of line and execution such as marks the famous wood-cuts of the Sixteenth Century. Delicacy and poetic sentiment are equally akin to Prunaire's nature, as might be inferred from the fact that as a youth he was personally affiliated with Corot and others of the Barbizon painters.

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Among the works in the collection now at Brooklyn, to remain until Nov. 24, and which belongs to the artist's widow, Mme. Fanny A. Prunaire (who is herself an accomplished wood engraver) are one of the series for Duret's "Histoire de J. McN. Whistler et de son Oeuvre," four which appeared in Duret's book on Manet, a number of engravings after Gustave Doré and Harpignies, and several made for publications relating to the animal painter, Saint-Marc.

Special importance are three engravings of the monumental sculpture of Andrew O'Connor, the talented New Englander who was a pupil of his distinguished father of the same name. The younger O'Connor also studied with Daniel C. French. His works have been purchased by the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, as well as by the French Government.

Among the portraits of notabilities are those of Meissonier (after his own painting), Jules Claretie, Berenguer, Théophile Gautier and the Goncourts. Individual Showing by Spencer

The individual exhibition of paintings by Robert Spencer, Academy associate and gold medalist of the Panama-Pacific world's fair, is the initial event of the season at the Arlington Galleries, 274 Madison Avenue. The 25 pictures here gathered are, with a single exception, either landscapes or outdoor scenes in the silk mill district of New Hope, Pa. Spencer's renderings of the dingy courts, gray walls and quaint tower-

ing gables of this antique industrial stronghold are always rich in low color-tones veiled in subtleties of half-light or deeper dusk. He is a master manipulator of soft blurs and misty spots of many hues, that croon rather than "sing" together. When the sun does shine, as in "Village Lane," "Across the River," or the languid late afternoon of "The Closing Hour," it is a tranquil, pale golden sunlight, which he expresses very much as Claude Monet would express in paintbrush terms a similar glow of gladness peace and serenity. Everything is broadly and sketchily noted, but at the same time sensitively felt and carefully observed. The one figure piece, entitled "The Blue Gown," with its harmonious accessories of porcelain and Persian rug, is most pleasant and satisfying to "look into." It exemplifies this painter's effective way of getting the exact sense of forms and textures by a rapid impressionistic style of notation.

### Metropolitan Museum of Art

Pewter, that homely but amiable alloy of tin and lead which has played a conspicuous part in both ecclesiastical and domestic furnishings during these many centuries past, has fairly earned the respectable position it now occupies in the modern many-sided art museum. The Metropolitan's by no means negligible collection, hitherto sidetracked on account of lack of space, now comes into notice enhanced by the addition of five large cases filled with all sorts of rare and curious pieces, the gift of Robert M. Parmeele and Mrs. William L. Parker of Boston.

### Whaling Paintings

The lower gallery at Macbeth's holds a one-man show of robust and breezy character, in Clifford W. Ashley's score or more of paintings of the crumbing, grass-grown wharves and superannuated whaling ships of his native New Bedford. It is not only the ancient

## PEWTER CRAFT ILLUSTRATED IN MUSEUM EXHIBIT

Loan Show in Boston Contains  
Old Examples of American  
and European Workmanship

In connection with the current loan exhibition of European and American pewter at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the museum department of western art has prepared a monograph from which the following information is reprinted:

The origin of pewter seems to have been of considerable antiquity, but its discovery has not been attributed to any country. Latin writers speak of it frequently and fragments of Roman pewter dishes of the Fourth and Fifth centuries A. D. have been found in England.

Pewter is an alloy in which a large per cent of tin is combined with varying proportions of lead and other metals. It is an inexpensive material, soft and easily worked. Being fusible at a low temperature, it is not practical for cooking purposes, but it served many other domestic uses in England and on the Continent from the Middle Ages to the Nineteenth Century. Its soft gray color is particularly attractive against a background of dark wood such as the paneled oak rooms of English country houses furnished. The word "garnish," which we now use meaning "to decorate," was originally applied to a set of pewter comprising twelve platters, twelve dishes and twelve saucers. Thus when these were arranged on an oak dresser or sideboard the room was "garnished." It took several hundred pounds of pewter to supply an English kitchen in those days, and it is recorded that in one of our old Salem houses there were 453 pounds of pewter.

England seems to have taken the lead in the making of pewter in the Middle Ages, probably because of the superior quality of the tin which came from her mines in Cornwall, famous throughout the world. Edward I granted the pewterers guild many privileges, and it was at first called the Craft or Mystery of Pewters. Early in the Seventeenth Century the name was changed to the Company of Pewters. A hall was built in the Fifteenth Century, where an annual banquet and all business transactions took place.

There were three grades of English pewter. "Sadware," i. e., plates and platters, were made of the best quality as they received the hardest use. Hollow ware was made from the second which contained antimony. "Trif," the third quality, had a large proportion of antimony and was employed for public house vessels and small objects. Antimony made the metal hard but brittle, and is found in the later white metal or britannia.

Gun metal molds were used for making hollow ware, and, as these were expensive, the company often owned them in common and the members were allowed to borrow them. This accounts for there being so little variety of shapes bearing the marks of different makers.

Wooden molds were often used where only a few castings were to be made. Next to molds the hammer was the most necessary tool to the pewterer, and its hitting face had to be kept free from scratches and brightly polished, or it would mark the surface of the pewter. Until the Eighteenth Century the lathe was kept for special uses such as burnishing and finishing large pieces. About 1750 it became the most important factor in the industry, and was used to finish all objects made in a mold. Soldering irons, a blow-pipe, gouges, chisels, etc., are some of the other necessary tools.

On the Continent, especially in France and Germany, the early use of pewter vessels was confined to the court, the nobility and church dignitaries who demanded more elaborate shapes than the English and great richness of decoration. Francois Briot (1550?-1615?) in France and Gaspar Enderlein in Germany, whose work followed the style of Briot's, are two of the most noted producers of pewter in the "silver fashion," as it was called. The silversmiths at last became alarmed at the fine quality of the pewter produced by these men and appealed for a law to prevent them from ever working in the precious metals.

Lille, Ghent, Nuremberg, Paris and Rouen were some of the important centers of the industry on the Continent. Bruges and Augsburg are also mentioned in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries, and Barcelona in the Fifteenth Century, but we know little of Spanish, Italian or Russian pewter and its makers. The few Italian medals shown in the exhibition are of lead. Porringers and bowls with two handles, salvers, mugs and cups, with the regulation vessels for religious use, seem to have been the most common shapes in early use on the Continent.

One vessel which is peculiar to Scotland is the "quaich," which is a deep saucer with two ears. It had a variety of uses, as a drinking vessel, for holding broth and porridge, and even in the church, where it served to hold the communion tokens.

In America the industry seems to have made little progress before the first half of the Eighteenth Century. It is probable that a good deal of pewter was brought from England by the first colonists and that it served as models for the Colonial craftsmen. English molds, too, were no doubt used for a time, and American measures, mugs and plates follow the English shapes. On plates, however, one seldom finds the hammer marks which show with such regularity on English chargers and dishes.

There has never been any fixed standard of quality for American pewter and no regulations as to marking it. Most of it is unmarked. The few marks are much like the English ones and doubtless many of the first pew-

ters were men who had learned their craft in the old country. Very little is known of their lives, but by a diligent searching of old records some information may eventually be obtained, as has been the case with Colonial silversmiths. The names of about 100 makers gathered from many sources have been listed.

## MME. WIRTHLIN GIVES PROGRAM OF SONGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

Mme. Rosalie Wirthlin, Contralto—Song recital in Steinert Hall, with Miss Eva Ballard assisting at the piano; afternoon of Nov. 16. The program: "Ah mio cor"; "Handel, Danza, danza"; Durante; "Passing By"; Purcell; "Sweet Kate"; Jones; "Der Herr erstand"; Rachmaninoff; "Gesang Weylas"; Wolf; "Die Seelen"; Grieg; "Rame meine Seele"; and "Heimliche Aufzucht"; Strauss; "Nuit d'été"; Trembley; "Le chevalier"; and "Beau soir"; Debussy; "Les papillons"; Chausson; "L'heure délicieuse"; Staub; "The Unforeseen"; Scott; "Longing"; La Forge; "The Next Market Day"; Ulster melody; "Down by the Sally Gardens"; Old Irish; "Dawn in the Desert"; Rose.

Miss Wirthlin does her full duty by her listeners in the way of preparation. She comes to her work with every note of her music carefully studied. She gives a performance which in every vocal particular is conscientious and, as far as lies within her accomplishments, correct. She cannot help, therefore, winning the most respectful attention from an audience. Hearers invariably respond with enthusiasm to an artist who has taken trouble to interest them. And the house of Thursday afternoon was lively in its approval, being quite as pleased, no doubt, with this singer's studiousness as they would have been with another's easy and entertaining self-confidence.

No better evidence of her having taken trouble for her audience could be mentioned than her scorn of the easy method, so much used by low-voiced women, to win applause on merely sweet tunes. She is no lullaby contralto. She appeals to sentiments that are appropriate to public gatherings and is reticent on what is intimately social or domestic.

Considered in relation to the great concert world, the singer at present is a splendid vocalist and little more. Singing French songs, she shows want of linguistic insight, though without question she pronounces the words academically right. In songs in English she has moments when she rises to the plane of an original interpreter. A markworthy moment of this sort was in the final number of her program, "Dawn in the Desert."

## MISS OLIVE RUSSELL INTERPRETS SONGS

Miss Olive Russell, Soprano—Recital in Steinert Hall, with Walter Dawson playing the piano accompaniments, evening of Nov. 16. The program: "Sibella, 'O beco doloroso'; Leonardo, 'Lasciat amara'; List, 'Du bist wie eine Blume'; Wagner, 'Dich theue Halle'; Class, 'Morning'; Heinrich, 'Autumn, Eve'; Osborne, 'It was Lover and His Lass'; Meyerbeer, 'Vaga donna,' from 'Old Frenzy'; 'Mon ami'; Debuix, 'Romance'; 'Le mon ami'; Debussy, 'Reverie'; 'Malo'; Line' Crist, 'Butterflies'; April, 'Rain' and 'Tell Me'; Hartman, 'Baby Tears'; Cadman, 'Call Me No More'; Chadwick, 'Sweetheart, They Lips'; Kramer, 'I Shall Awake'; Woodward, 'The Song of Joy.'

Miss Russell is one of the many promising artists whom managers are testing with appearance in the concert halls this season. She comes into the field at a moment when listeners are keen to hear new singers and players and are enthusiastic for the discovery of somebody who will interpret for them the great meanings of the day. She is fortunate in seeking the discipline of public contact just now, and she can be assured that opportunity for guiding the aspiration of the world, as far as it can be done through music, was never before quite what it is at present. Her idea of doing much of her singing in English is an excellent one, especially at a time when the cynical notion is in the air that English is not a musical language. Good singing makes any language musical. And good singing of English, which this soprano is evidently striving for, is surer than ever of high reward.

## BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Special exhibit of paintings by John Singer Sargent; special exhibit of Rembrandt etchings from the J. P. Morgan collection; Fanti-Lauter lithographs from the Freer collection; special exhibit of paintings by Howard Gardiner; Cushing loan exhibition; "The Art of the Book," from 10 to 4:30, Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

The following exhibitions are open daily from 9 to 5 o'clock:

Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park Street—Miscellaneous work by members.

Bigelow, Kennard & Co., 511 Washington Street—Bronzes, fountains and bird baths by American sculptors.

Boston Art Club—First members' show.

Copley Hall—Paintings by Zuloaga, Spanish master; daily 9 to 5, admission 50 cents; and Sunday 1 to 5, admission 25 cents.

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Boston Art Club—First members' show.

Copley Hall—Paintings by Minnie R. Wyman; pictures by Marion Boyd Allen.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Prosper L. Senat; etchings by Haden and Millet; lithographs by Latour.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Brookline, and Cambridge Street, Cambridge—Special exhibit of drawings by old masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection; loan exhibit of Flemish paintings.

Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Boston artists.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Anna Coleman Ladd.

R. C. and N. M. Vose Gallery, 285 Boylston Street—Exhibit by Painter Friends.

## IDEALS IN ART AND NATIONALISM MARK PROGRESS

Theodore Roosevelt Tells Why  
the Art of a Nation Must  
Spring From Its People

## NEW ART WORKS IN BOSTON GALLERIES

Prosper L. Senat's landscapes of Dalmatia, Southern Italy, Bermuda and the Bahamas are on view at Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street, to continue through Nov. 22. Most of the works are done with paints of Mr. Senat's own devising, body colors mixed with some medium other than oil. The resultant picture has something of the quality of a fresco, but a heightened color consistent with easel painting. The color is worked over smoothly with the palette knife for the most part, with lumps and dashes of pure color left here and there for luminous effect. What advantages or defects may be inherent in Mr. Senat's medium may well be left for painters themselves to debate. One outstanding merit is a translucence which permits of a rich overpainting which is productive of unusually transparent shadows.

'Mr. Senat's pictures seem romantically faithful transcriptions of nature. In his careful study of trees he recalls the Barbizon painters. Often his trees are a perfect tangle of interlacing branches and thick greenery.

At Nassau he found light and air effects like those long associated with modern painting of Venetian scenes. It is to be doubted if the temporary frames on the pictures heighten the effect. Downstairs may be seen landscape etchings by Seymour Hayden, including his dry point "Windmill Hill," the brilliant and original "Early Morning, Richmond Park," "Challow Farm" and "Grayling Fishing," a mezzotint. Also on view are "The Gleaners," "The Diggers," "Shepherdess Knitting," and other Millet etchings; four Van Dyck etchings, including the self-portrait, and six of Fantin-Latour's lithographs.

### Brookline American Loan Exhibit

A loan exhibition of pictures by American painters, owned by a member of the Brookline Civic Society, will be shown to the public Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Nov. 22 and 23, at the Brookline Public Library. These pictures are by American artists who have made their reputations abroad, including Seymour Thomas, Max Bohm, Henry Tanner, F. C. Frieseke, Eugene Vail, Edmund Lord Weeks, Stetson, Mary Cassatt and Gari Melchers; also water colors by John LaFarge, Winslow Homer, Charles Pepper, Ross Turner and Henry Snell. The Boston painters will include John J. Enneking, Philip Little, Charles H. Woodbury, A. C. Goodwin, Charles A. Aiken, Eben F. Comins, Hermann Dudley Murphy, William J. Kaula. There will be a portrait by C. W. Hawthorn, landscapes by Chauncey Ryder and Arthur Dow, and etchings by Lester G. Hornby and George T. Plowman.

### Mr. Enneking's Paintings

Arthur M. Enneking is holding a loan

exhibition of portraits and decorations

at his studio, 64 Commonwealth Avenue, 10 to 5 daily through Nov. 25.

Mr. Enneking's pictures evidently are good likenesses. The artist has found some mutual point of interest in gaining contact with his subjects, and thus has presented them in an interested mood. Whenever the sitter serves he secures his desirable pictorial effect, successfully relating the subject to the background and accessories. The subordinate color is often dark, and, to some tastes, might even be called uninteresting, so frequently is the pristine purity of the several hues neutralized with color mixtures; but it is evident that Mr. Enneking is gaining the conventional effects he seeks, in placing his emphasis of pure tone usually on the subject. In his decorations there are possibilities. In a situation of this kind there is the question of how the element of beauty is to be introduced without the structural background, and it is to the credit of the friends of the children that there is in Boston's North End a movement to do this very thing.

Just as the window boxes brought color and beauty into this crowded part of the city during the summer, so it is thought that interior decoration may supply a gaunt want during the winter. The great need is a natural incentive, and the fact that the principal of the Hancock School alone has under her supervision 75 teachers and 2500 children indicates the value of the enterprise.

"These children love pictures," said one teacher, "and I have known them to treasure a picture postcard for months, wrapped in paper and only brought forth to display to an honored visitor."

The principal's room is naturally the center of schoolroom activities. What if the teacher should find here instead of a bare office, a spot of beauty, with lines softened and lovely colors to gladden the eye? What if the child, fearing merited rebuke should see in this place of authority a beautiful picture which would awaken slumbering ideals and the love of order and harmony?

The schoolroom is the workshop of the children," says Huger Elliott of the Boston Art Museum. "When the dull monotony of blackboards and bare furniture is broken by the introduction of a beautiful new picture here, a fabric there, a frieze, a piece of pottery or brass, brightly colored prints, carvings, or varicolored lanterns from the Orient, then is the wonder of variety and added interest brought into the daily curriculum."

Each object of beauty has a story—a story which can be correlated with the geography lesson, the history lesson, the informal discussion. If the grade teacher is too busy, a special teacher could visit the rooms and tell the secrets of art and beauty illustrated in the schoolroom by the objects themselves.

In the assembly room there is opportunity to work out ideas of unity and harmony perhaps not possible in the grades. Here, in the absence of architectural forethought, a strip of color around the room, above the windows, gives a definite line of unity and a guide in the hanging of pictures, which in turn leads to the effective placing of casts.

In one such assembly room in a historic school building of Boston a splendid steel engraving of the Capitol appropriately occupies the center of wall space available and at the same time strikes the keynote of the greater purpose of the State to train children for citizenship, chivalry, true manhood, and true womanhood.

The activity of the present is the mighty link between the old and the new, and the schoolroom is the laboratory for this activity. It is fitting that this laboratory should be equipped with beautifying and refining influences as well as the facilities for all good workmanship, not with the motive of turning out artists but with the idea of increasing the interests and contributing in a measure to the joy of living and the joy of work.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING SOCIETY**  
Members of the Civil Engineering Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will make their first trip today to the manufacturing plant of C. L. Berger in Dorchester. Mr. Berger assumes personal charge of the trip.

## DECORATIVE ART FINDING A PLACE IN SCHOOLROOMS

Beautiful Pictures and Statues  
Now Put Where Pupils May  
Daily Associate With Them

In school decoration, as in all art activities, there should be an ideal; and this ideal must correlate decoration with the purpose of the public school. This purpose is, of course, the development of character for the schoolroom should have for its foundation and background good architecture, giving rise to a natural use of details of decoration. The Pierce school of Brookline, Mass., is a notable example of the successful working out of such an ideal.

"Some years ago," says Miss MacSkimin, the principal, "\$1000 was given for the purpose of decorating the assembly room. Advice was sought of the best authorities, and each work of art selected with the idea of its symbolism in relation to the development of character. The Parthenon frieze was chosen for one side of the room; it portrays splendid physical training, skill in managing horses, not for the purpose of battle but of beauty—the expression of clean hearts and fine lives. On the other side of the room are beautiful panels of women in procession carrying grape vines and corn as gifts to the gods. The statue Minerva, symbolizing wisdom, is at the right of the platform, and on the left is a beautiful figure of a lady looking at the earth with interest and repose, the embodiment of restful control and peace. Niobe, protecting her child, is the most exquisite protecting figure in art, indicates the protection of the school for the child."

Among other statues there are Pericles, the great citizen of ancient days, and Apollo, the god of beauty, all admirably shown against a warm mahogany tinted background. With this beautiful assembly room, to start with, gradually the corridors were decorated and the schoolrooms, and now the whole building is a joy to visitors, teachers and children.

It is a recognized fact that beauty has its educational influence, and the effort to bring it into the schoolroom is therefore well worth while. This is especially true in the densely populated districts where the children have no green lawns or back yards, and learn their first lessons of beauty, perhaps, at school. The schoolroom may be in an old building erected with no thought whatever of decoration, yet there are possibilities. In a situation of this kind there is the question of how the element of beauty is to be introduced without the structural background, and it is to the credit of the friends of the children that there is in Boston's North End a movement to do this very thing.

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PRINCETON IS FAVORED TO WIN FROM YALE TEAM

Orange and Black Meets the Blue in Palmer Stadium Tomorrow Afternoon in Their Championship Football Battle

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton and Yale are scheduled to meet in the Palmer Stadium tomorrow afternoon in their championship football battle of 1916 and despite the fact that Harvard defeated the Orange and Black in the Harvard Stadium last Saturday, Princeton is favorite to win tomorrow's contest with the Blue. It is five years since the Orange and Black secured a victory over Yale and Capt. F. T. Hogg and his Princeton players are out to put their college back in the victorious column.

Princeton will enter the contest with practically the same lineup as started the game against Harvard last week. There is a possibility that Latrobe will take the place of McGraw at tackle, but otherwise the line will be unchanged. In the backfield Tibbott or Ames will probably start in place of Thomas with the rest of the backfield starting as against Harvard.

The Yale lineup appears to be a very uncertain question. Owing to the fact that many of the first-string players have not been in shape to play every day during the past two or three weeks Coach Jones has been forced to make many shifts in his line-up. Callahan now appears sure to start at center with Captain Black at one guard and Fox, the crew man, at the other. This will make a strong center trio although it has not had the experience which the Princeton trio has had, and, map for man, is no stronger if as strong as the Tigers.

Gates and Taft will probably start the game at the two tackle positions. Neither one of these players has had the experience of McLean, Latrobe or McGraw. Baldridge will probably get into the game as substitute to Taft. With Mosley and Comerford on the ends, Yale appears to be as strong as Princeton at these positions. As the Princeton linemen have been playing together practically all of the season while the Yale men have had very little experience together, it will be a case of seven individual players trying to offset the work of an equal number of players playing as a unit.

Smith will undoubtedly start the game at quarterback for Yale and while he has not had the experience Eddy and Ames of Princeton have had, it is believed he will be able to hold his own. His generalship is fairly good and his individual playing is good. Le Gore is sure to start in one of the halfback positions and he should be able to hold his own with any one of the Princeton backs. He will also do the punting and will be expected to offset the work of Driggs in this department of play. Carey or Neville will be the other halfback, but neither can expect to come up to Moore, Ames, Brown or Tibbott of Princeton. For fullback Yale will probably start Jacques and next to Le Gore, he is the best backfield man on the Yale squad. Braden will probably be held in reserve for a try at field goal.

While this Yale team undoubtedly has a number of very fine individual players in its lineup, it has not had much experience together and it is hard to figure out how it can present a very strong offense or defense against the Orange and Black which has had so much experience as a team. Yale has in the past, always risen to a high standard of football against Princeton while the latter has seldom shown up at its best and this appears to be the chief basis for some people thinking that the Eli may spring another surprise against the Orange and Black Saturday afternoon.

A great deal of the practice of the Princeton eleven Thursday was devoted to a dummy scrimmage in which the coaches attempted to bolster up the offense of the team and to provide a defense to meet the attack of Yale on Saturday. Besides the repertoire of plays that Princeton used against Harvard last week, several new offensive formations will be uncovered Saturday which should prove effective for ground gaining.

Tibbott, who has been out of the lineup for several weeks, was out on the stadium field sending dropkicks between the goal posts from all sorts of distances and angles. There is a slight possibility of his being able to play against Yale.

## LIGHT WORKOUT FOR BROWN SQUAD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Coach E. N. Robinson plans to give the Brown football players a light practice session here this afternoon in final preparation for the Harvard game tomorrow. Over 50 men reported Thursday afternoon for the last hard practice. Four elevens, each in charge of a coach, were lined up and put through a stiff signal drill, and several times one eleven was sent against another in working out a play or smoothing out a rough place in execution. In the main, however, the coaches kept the men from scrimmaging.

Whether Harvard uses her substitutes is of no consequence to the Brown football authorities. Conroy, Ward and Brace have not been in scrimmages this week and it is improbable that they will get into the Harvard game for more than a short time at the most.

## PURDUE EXPECTS HIGH RANK AT CROSS-COUNTRY

Victory Over University of Illinois in Dual Meet Shows Team Has Fine Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—By defeating the University of Illinois long distance runners 15 to 46 in their first dual meet with a conference team this year, Purdue's cross-country team enjoys prospects for a high standing in the coming "Big Nine" run to be held here Nov. 25. Purdue's teammates surprised themselves by finishing closely bunched and ahead of the foremost Illinois runner in what proved to be record-breaking time for the Illinois course.

With a nucleus of four veterans to work with and much other good material to choose from, Coach O'Connor expects to have team which will give Wisconsin and Minnesota the hardest kind of a battle for the conference championship. F. F. Campbell '17, captain of last year's track team, is perhaps Purdue's strongest man this year and last Saturday finished ahead of the bunch in the run at Urbana. Capt. W. M. Large '17, has been a member of the cross-country team for two years and finished in the lead for Purdue in the 1915 conference run. L. D. Atkins '18, the splendid two-miler of last year, is another member of the squad.

C. J. Shipe '19, although a newcomer to cross-country, gives promise of becoming a consistent performer at the long distances, finishing fourth in the Illinois-Purdue run last Saturday. R. H. Tapp '17, a veteran of last season and two-miler on the track team, ran into second place for Purdue in the conference meet last year and is expected to place high in the meet this fall. E. R. Tam '19 is another find in the sophomore class, who has great powers of endurance and will probably win a place on Purdue's team this year. J. A. Little '19, a new man in the long runs, will probably act as Purdue's alternate in the coming meet.

The "Big Nine" Conference cross-country run, which is to be held at Purdue on the date of the Purdue-Illinois football game, is expected to be closely contested, with Wisconsin, Minnesota and Purdue looming up as the most likely winners at present. Running on the home course, Purdue will have a slight advantage and is expected to place high in the meet.

## NATIONAL BOARD SCHEDULED FOR ANNUAL MEETING

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The national board of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues is scheduled to meet here today for the purpose of passing judgment on 135 cases of more or less importance to minor league baseball owners and players.

Considerable business was disposed of at Thursday's meetings, among the most important being the selection of Louisville, Ky., as the place for the holding of the annual meeting in 1917. Among the other questions disposed of was the controversy regarding a proposition for minor league representation in the National Baseball Commission. After extended discussion a plan was adopted providing for the creation of a board of five members to be entirely separated from the National Baseball Commission, to decide all matters of appeal from the minor league's organization and all matters in controversy between the major and minor leagues.

The membership of the new board would consist of the president and secretary of the minors association, one member each from the National and American leagues and a fifth member "who shall in no way be connected with baseball," to be elected by the four other members. The fifth, or "neutral," member would act as chairman.

This plan was adopted after brief discussion, and the chairman, upon authority from the convention, appointed a committee to take up the matter with the National and American leagues at their annual meeting in December, with power to carry out the plan.

## AMHERST TEAM SHOWS FINE FORM DURING WORKOUT

AMHERST, Mass.—For the first time in weeks the Amherst varsity football team played football that would do credit to an all-American eleven. The secret practice was lifted Thursday, and the varsity was kept working harder than ever by Coach J. T. Riley. Captain McGay, captain of the 1913 team; Campbell, the 1910 captain, and Tow took charge of the backfield men, while Holderman, a 1910 man, and Head Coach Riley instructed the line men.

Carpenter, the senior who recently came out for the team, surprised the spectators. Twelve times during the scrimmage he successfully kicked goals from placement from the 35-yard line. Captain Goodrich and Woodward were out on the field in their uniforms.

During the dummy scrimmage the varsity practiced only straight line plays, and Coach Riley claims that his men will break up any forward pass used by an opposing team. A mass meeting was held in College Hall in the evening in preparation for the Williams game.

## LIGHT PRACTICE FOR HARVARD MEN THIS AFTERNOON

Final Preparation for Brown Game Tomorrow—First Teams Given Signal Drills

Light work is all that will be given the Harvard varsity football players at Soldiers Field this afternoon in final preparation for the Brown game tomorrow. The squad was given a rather light workout Thursday afternoon. At first teams A, B and C were put through a prolonged scrimmage signal drill, after which the second team was sent for and lined up against the substitutes for a short scrimmage. The team made a better showing than it did on Wednesday and kept the seconds far from its goal line, although Johnson continued his good ground-gaining work and caused considerable trouble to the varsity players.

Only two of the regulars were in the lineup against the second team, these being H. L. Sweetser '17 and W. J. Murray '18. The rest of the team was composed of the first-string substitutes who are likely to be used on Saturday. Flower, Bond and Burnham were in the backfield and worked together very well. Phinney and Brewer were the ends and Taylor worked the entire time at center. Caner was in the signal drill for the first time in several days.

The 1920 team had its last practice of the year. Coach Rollins gave the men a light day's work with special emphasis in kicking and passing. The positions in the middle of the line are still in doubt, though all the other regulars seem certain of their places. Brocker is a probable fixture at guard, but the competition for center and the other guard position has narrowed down to Aspinwall, Caswell and Thorndike.

The second football team will play the Brown second team on Soldiers Field this afternoon. The Providence eleven is an exceptionally good one this year and the seconds will have a hard time to keep clear of their record of victories in the last three years. Brown is expected to use the same plays as its first team will try against the varsity eleven tomorrow and should therefore put up an interesting game.

## MAINE COLLEGE BASEBALL DATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WATERVILLE, Me.—The managers of the four Maine college baseball teams met here Thursday evening under the auspices of Colby to arrange the schedules for next year. Since Bowdoin and Bates were not allowed to play the nine-game schedule, Maine and Colby agreed to the six-game plan and the following tentative schedule was drawn up:

May 2, Maine vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick; 3, Bowdoin vs. Colby at Waterville; 9, Bates vs. Maine at Lewiston; Colby vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick; 12, State track meet at Orono; 16, Maine vs. Colby at Waterville; 19, Colby vs. Bates at Lewiston; 23, Maine vs. Bates at Lewiston; 26, Bowdoin vs. Maine at Orono; 30, Bowdoin vs. Bates at Lewiston.

June 1, Bates vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick; 2, Colby vs. Maine at Orono; 6, Bates vs. Colby at Waterville.

The officers elected for the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association are: J. F. Everett of Colby, president; V. E. Abbott of Maine, vice-president; F. D. McCormick of Bowdoin, secretary, and F. E. Purinton of Bates, treasurer.

## SIOUX CITY TO PAY KANE SALARY

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission has refused the Sioux City club of the Western league, a rehearing of the Kane case and ordered that team to pay the player a former salary award in full within a period of five days under the penalty of a forfeiture of protection both for Sioux City and the Western league.

The case originally attracted unusual attention, because Kane proved to the satisfaction of the commission that he was the victim of a working "gentleman's agreement" among Western league club owners. These minor magnates framed a verbal law that no club in the circuit could accept the services of a player released by a rival team without paying said releasing club the sum of \$400, the league's waiver price. This so-called gentleman's agreement was in direct violation of organized baseball.

## HARD SCRIMMAGE FOR WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Heavy scrummaging was the program for the West Point varsity football squad Thursday in spite of the uncertain footing, which had a tendency to slow up the drill somewhat. The men were driven at top speed, especially in the signal drill, which was the fastest yet held.

The two Knights were again at the tackle positions, although both Butler and Schlenker were on the field. Butler, in cadet uniform, was out. He positively will not get back in time for Springfield tomorrow.

Schlenker was in uniform and got into the scrummaging for a while, but the coaches, who now plan to use him against Springfield, would not permit him to do any heavy work. On the whole, the practice was the best held this week.

## FRESHMAN RACE FOR FOUR OARS TO BE ELIMINATED

Plans Given for Better Clearing of Course for Harvard-Yale Varsity Event in June

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The four-oared race between Harvard and Yale freshmen crews, which in past years has been rowed the day before the annual regatta at New Haven, will be eliminated this June. This was decided upon at a recent meeting of the regatta committee and university officials, held at New York.

Regarding other business transacted at the meeting, Coach Guy Nickalls of the Yale crew, writes the following in Thursday's issue of The Yale Alumni Weekly:

"Mr. Melkelman (the referee) was given autocratic power in dealing with the policing of the course, which proved such a failure last year."

"The morning races are to be rowed over the upper end of the course. This course is to be better flagged and buoyed, signals to be given by smoke bombs immediately before and at the start of the race, and a private telephone service is to be installed at both ends and at the middle of the course, to be at the referee's disposal during the day of the regatta for the clearance of the course and for the purpose of advising the public as to the proceedings."

## FINAL PRACTICE FOR DARTMOUTH BEFORE CONTEST

HANOVER, N. H.—Coach F. W. Cavanaugh of the Dartmouth varsity football team will give his men only light signal work this afternoon in final preparation for the game with West Virginia here tomorrow. The greater part of Thursday afternoon was spent in a signal drill.

With Duossot and Emery at the end positions, Trier and Cotton at tackle, Neely and Youngstrom at guards and Baxter at center, the varsity presented a strong lineup. Baxter took Gile's place at center because the latter was absent at an examination. In the backfield the reliable trio of Gerrish, Duhamel and Thielacher at left half, full and right half, were again at work. Practice in punting by Capt. B. O. Gerrish and Barney Thielacher was resumed.

There was great satisfaction expressed at the news that Merrill, the former Somerville High School guard, will be able to play again this season. His return to the lineup would be welcomed.

## LE GORE RETURNS TO YALE VARSITY FOOTBALL TEAM

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A final light signal practice will be given the Yale varsity football team this afternoon, in preparation for the great game with Princeton tomorrow. Signal practice was held by the Yale eleven Thursday afternoon. Harry Le Gore was at right halfback for the first time this week and the coaches announced that he will start against Princeton.

Otherwise the lineup will be unchanged from that which worked daily this week. Jacques having been given fullback, Neville left halfback, Callahan center and Fox right guard. Visiting coaches Thursday included Vance McCormick, former Captain Thorne, Foster Rockwell, Scovil, Phillips Smith and John Gates.

The undergraduates, 2000 strong, marched to the field and cheered and sang during the signal practice.

## FINE SENDOFF FOR PENN TEAM

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—No football team representing the University of Pennsylvania was ever accorded a more hearty sendoff than the Red and Blue squad received when it departed at the Reading Terminal Thursday for Ann Arbor, Mich. The terminal presented a lively scene as 2000 students cheered. The railroad officials allowed the students the freedom of the train floor for nearly an hour.

Folwell was forced to make a speech, and he predicted victory over Michigan. He said: "The team is playing better game today than at any time this year, and this sendoff will have a great effect on the players, as they realize you have faith in them. Your cheers have certainly filled the team with determination, and in closing I will say that when the Pennsylvania team returns home it will be victorious."

## BOWDOIN ENTERS FRESHMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin will enter its freshman team in the race of the freshman teams of the East at Franklin Field, Boston, Saturday afternoon. Bowdoin has an exceptionally good group of freshmen this year, and should be able to make an excellent showing among the larger colleges.

TINKER TO SIGN CONTRACT  
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. B. Tinker virtually has been agreed upon as manager of the Chicago National league club next season, it was announced Thursday night after a conference between Tinker and C. H. Weeghman, president of the club. No contract has been signed, but Tinker before leaving said he expects to sign next week.

## REMINISCENCES OF THIRTY YEARS OF LAWN TENNIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It was a proud day in the life of the writer—then a small boy at Mr. Tabor's school at Cheam in Surrey—when he was sent to the headmaster's private garden to pick up balls for two of the greatest exponents of a new game then known as Spahriskite: one of the players on that occasion—the Rev. J. T. Hartley—won the championship at Wimbledon the same year, and held it, I believe, for the first two years of its existence.

"Ever since that distant day I have followed the game with interest through all its stages and watched all its developments up to the present day, when lawn tennis can claim to be the only true international game in the world.

In 1878 the classical name given to the game by its inventors and patentees, Major Wingfield, three years previously, was dropped; and I believe the patent of the new game was sold to Messrs. Ayres, the well-known purveyors of rackets and balls. About this time the game had found much popularity in England among athletes, and a committee of the M. C. C. took it under its protection: rules were drawn up, the court and the implements standardized, and the game of lawn tennis, which was then known as the "pat-ball" times. The balls, which were of the uncovered variety, varied considerably in size, weight and bound, and a player would frequently crawl into the shrubbery or step on to the flower beds to retrieve a ball for which he had concealed a liking, rather than continue with those which lay to his hand. Hard hitting was unknown, and volleying unheard of: the whole object of the player was to return the ball over the net and within the limits of the court. So skillful did some of the experts become that first class lawn tennis resembled an attempt on the battlefields and shuttlecock record, and it is on record that in one of the early championships one of the rallies consisted of no less than 80 returns.

The advent of the Renshaw twin brothers into the lawn tennis playing world may claim to mark an epoch: their play revolutionized all existing canons, for they introduced volleying into the game, and indeed for many years subsequently the overhead volley at the net was known as the "Renshaw smash." I do not think that there is a single stroke played today that was not in the armory of Willie Renshaw, who won his first championship in 1881. It is a match debated point—and one far beyond the scope of this article—whether the Renshaw brothers could hold their own with the champions of today, when both courts and implements have been improved out of all recognition; it is, however, generally admitted that Willie Renshaw's activity and bustling tactics have never been surpassed, and I recall the final of the All-Comers singles at Wimbledon in 1886 when he won the first set from E. F. Lawford in nine minutes and a half. Such play had never been seen before, and it may be reasonably doubted whether it has since been equaled.

Since that day therefore the game may be said to have become standardized: the long procession of champions have each contributed their quota to the annals of the game, but it is only of late years, when the game has penetrated to all civilized countries of the world, that developments have found their way into it. Probably the greatest innovation is due to the inventive genius of our cousins across the Atlantic, and what is known as the American service has now taken firm root wherever the game is played. This service was first shown in its perfection in this country when Messrs. D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward came over to challenge the Doherty brothers for the world's championship in 1903, and it is somewhat typical of the thoroughness of American methods that although they played and won several provincial tournaments prior to the championship meeting at headquarters, the American pair never produced their new service until they were face to face with the Doherty brothers in the famous center court at Wimbledon. How justified these tactics were demonstrated by the fact that the American pair promptly won a love set from the hitherto unbeaten brothers, and consternation reigned in the crowded stands, and more especially in the members' pavilion, where all the leading lights of British lawn tennis were gathered together. It should be recorded, however, that matters were equalized in the following set. Rain then set in, and although each side won another set, the Doherty's had, if not mastered, at least succeeded in coping with the American attack.

The match was abandoned at two sets all, and on the reply the following day the British pair won somewhat easily. This match will long linger in my memory, for I was given the ungrateful task of calling the faults; after a quarter of an

# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

southeast of Targujiu and of Carbesti, south of Targujiu.

On the Tcherna there have been partial actions and feeble artillery bombardments.

Conditions along the Danube are unchanged.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British official statement from the front in France last night reads:

This afternoon the Germans bombarded our new front north of the Ancre, especially in the vicinity of Beaucourt. Several explosions were caused by our artillery fire. During the past 24 hours we have taken six officers and 297 men of other ranks prisoners.

South of the Ancre there was considerable hostile shelling of our front between le Sars and Gueudecourt. Our artillery bombarded the enemy lines in the Souchez and Armentieres areas.

Yesterday our airplanes carried out several successful bombing raids. One hostile machine was driven down damaged.

During the night there was considerable enemy shelling of our battle front north and south of the Ancre.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

PARIS, France (Friday)—The bulletin issued by the War Office last night says:

On the Somme front enemy detachments which had succeeded in taking foot in a group of houses northeast of the village of Saillies were driven out by a lively counterattack. The artillery struggle continued violent in the region of the Aisne. Everywhere else the day was calm.

On Nov. 15 one of our air pilots brought down an enemy machine near Chauvines.

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

South of the Somme we made an attack during the night against the eastern portion of Pressoir, which had been occupied by the Germans. Here the French troops had resisted with admirable energy; thanks to this tenacity, coupled with the determination of our troops, we drove the Germans from the village. At the end of a stubborn fight under a bombardment of extreme violence Pressoir is now entirely in our possession, and our gains of Nov. 7 have been in all respects maintained. According to recent information the Germans, who brought forward to take part in this attack forces belonging to three different divisions, suffered very heavy losses as a result of the serious checks we put upon them.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Yesterday's official announcement says:

An artillery bombardment is taking place over the whole western (Russian) front. In the neighborhood of Lake Narooz and on several sections along the river Stokhod this bombardment was above the average intensity.

In the region north of Chelstov our artillery, using shells charged with chemicals, successfully bombarded our opponents' position.

On the Narayukva River, in the region of the village of Lipincadolina (southeast of Lemberg), the Germans made an energetic attack in an endeavor to capture the positions we took yesterday. Two successive assaults were beaten back by our fire.

Transylvania: In the region north of Tolosh (south of Dorna Watra), our opponents took the offensive, but were repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire. After a stubborn battle our troops captured from opponents a fortified height southeast of Tolosh and took prisoner one officer and 180 men and captured three machine guns.

In the region of Kimpulung fierce fighting is continuing. The Austrians, who are supporting their attacks by bombardments with a great number of heavy guns, are suffering enormous losses and all enemy attacks up to the present have been beaten back. The Rumanians are holding their positions.

In the valleys of the rivers Alt and Jui obstinate fighting has taken place.

Dobrudja: We have made further progress southward. The retreating enemy troops are continuing to set Rumanian villages on fire.

Persia: In the direction of Bidjar our detachments have driven the Turks out of the regions of Kozassk and Djan-Ei-Aksk, south of Sultanabad.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

ROME, Italy (Friday)—An official communiqué states that the Italians have occupied the trenches recently evacuated on the San Marco height, east of Gorizia, an Austrian night attack being repulsed. In the Hudi Log sector of the Carso plateau, the Italians have advanced slightly, taking prisoners and two trench mortars.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

SALONIKA, Greece (Friday)—The Serbian official communication issued yesterday says:

We continued to pursue our opponents yesterday on the left bank of the Tcherna River. Supported by fresh troops, our opponents made a strong stand on the line of Iven-Yarashok, which had long since been fortified. After determined fighting we succeeded in breaking seriously into this line at several points. The villages of Chegai, Baldens, Negotchani and Yarashok Monastery have been wrested from our adversaries.

On the right bank of the Tcherna

our opponents have been compelled to abandon their principal line of organized defense and retire in the direction of Monastir. The Bulgarians have been driven from the villages of Bukri, Gorn-Jegri, Sredno-Jegri and Don-Jegri, as well as from the town of Kenali. We have taken 500 Germans and Bulgarians prisoner and captured several machine guns and other war material.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The Austrian official communication issued yesterday says:

Austrian theater: Continuing the undertaking reported yesterday east of Gorizia, we captured an enemy trench, 60 prisoners and two machine guns.

One of our airplane squadrons bombed military establishments near the Carnia station.

**ECONOMIC LOSS AS AN ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION**

(Continued from page one)

on the submarine question, regarding which Sir Edward Carson delivered an alarmist speech on Wednesday.

Mr. R. D. Holt, shipowner, said the submarine danger had been much exaggerated. He strongly advocated the arming of merchant vessels. On this point Mr. Churchill, who vigorously advocated the same policy, said four-fifths of merchant ships carrying guns escaped from submarines while four-fifths of unarmed ships perished. In a very vigorous but pessimistic speech, Mr. Churchill attributed the dearth of labor in essential industries to unchecked and indiscriminate recruiting under the voluntary system.

On this point Mr. Holt supported Sir John Simon and also pointed out that men producing food and steel and tonnage were called funks, shirkers and slackers by a prominent section of the press, with the result that they would not tolerate such statements and joined the army. Money was then spent on training them, after which they were sent back to civil employment, less efficient than before.

Mr. Churchill held that such organization as there was was made possible by compulsory service and proceeded vigorously to attack the Government for delay in making their food proposals.

Regarding losses in merchant shipping, he declared that they had almost been replaced by new construction and otherwise and it was not necessary to put the shutters up.

Concluding, he prophesied that before the war ended, the shipping would have to be taken over to reduce freights. All important employments would be State-regulated. Ration tickets would be issued for everything that mattered, prices would be fixed and universal service instituted for industry, and he urged the Government to take these steps now, without waiting till the period when the unity of the country might be less.

Mr. Runciman, replying to Mr. Churchill's remark that the food proposals were not his own, as Mr. Runciman had on Oct. 17 proposed the idea of a food dictator, said he had personally drafted the entire scheme since that date and secured the Cabinet's approval without one dissentient.

A new fact, which had largely determined him, was the failure of the North American harvest. This compelled them to send to Australia, a voyage three times as long, necessitating say 600 ships to every 200 for the American voyage.

He, therefore, decided to save 8½ per cent of flour in the milling by leaving in so-called offal. The latter had been useful to farmers for feeding stufs, but for that purpose maize could be brought from America with a short voyage.

This was an ingenious adjustment which reflected much credit on Mr. Runciman's grasp of the facts.

Mr. Runciman showed also the practical steps he had taken in forcing on the military authorities at Basrah and Mudros expert civilians' assistance to control tonnage and in other ways.

On the submarine question, Mr. Runciman placed the matter before the House in true proportions by saying that war risks insurance was solvent on 1 per cent basis. The Admiralty, moreover, only put the losses at 2½ per cent. The real shortage was due to the claims of the army and navy. He had drawn the attention of departments at different times to the possibilities of a more economic and efficient use of commandered vessels, but freights, he contended, played a very small part in producing high prices of food.

Finally, Mr. Runciman assured Mr. Dillon, who also delivered an able speech, that Ireland would be consulted about measures to be taken, and concluded with a vigorous defense of cautious interference by States.

Information was given Mr. Call that the United States has not yet paid to Nicaragua the \$3,000,000 which it is agreed in the treaty shall be paid that country for a perpetual option on the Nicaraguan canal route, and a 99-year lease of sites for naval stations.

It is regarded as possible that consideration may be given by the United States to the decree of the Central American Court, which has decided that Nicaragua had no right to make the concessions to the United States which are carried into the treaty, without consultation with Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras.

The American Peace Society is doing everything possible to gain recognition of the Central American Court by the United States. This court is now the only international tribunal in existence. It was formed under the auspices of the United States in 1907.

**FORD HALL TOWN MEETING**

The Ford Hall Folks will hold their first town meeting of the season tonight. "Is the Labor Union fulfilling its Purpose?" is the question to be discussed. The speakers will be Henry Sterling, the trade union advocate, and Secretary Sayward of the Master Builders Association.

**NASHUA MAN FINED \$100**

NASHUA, N. H.—Joseph Barby was fined \$100 and costs in Municipal Court Thursday on a charge of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor.

## FIVE MILLION DOLLAR LOAN TO CHINA ARRANGED

(Continued from page one)

our Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank in the course of a few days."

### An Entering Wedge

Larger Transactions May Follow Chicago Loan to China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chinese loan consummated in Washington yesterday may prove but an entering wedge for similar transactions of a much larger nature, depending, of course, on the success of the initial loan, Ralph Van Vechten, vice-president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, informed the Western Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor this morning.

"China has very great needs for financing," said Mr. Van Vechten, "and this loan is but a drop in the bucket. We cannot say what will be done in the future, for that depends on the way the public receives this loan and its working out in China, but it rather gives us the inside track, and if it goes as well as we expect it to, it may lead to much larger things."

An ultimate possibility of the Chicago bank's going in on a large scale, Mr. Van Vechten intimated, is the reorganization of Chinese finance and the establishment of the gold basis in China. At present, he said, there is a different basis of exchange in very nearly every city. If any comprehensive system of financing is to be undertaken, it would be very much to the advantage of all concerned to straighten out the tangle, and the Chicago bank might be expected to lend its assistance to this end.

Most of the loan, in Mr. Van Vechten's judgment, will be taken in the West, two thirds of it within 250 miles of Chicago. He said he would be surprised if it lasted an hour when opened. "As an illustration of the way in which I believe this loan will be received here, one of our directors asked for \$250,000 of it before it was completed. He generally considers a block of \$50,000 enough," he said.

If the participation of banks in the Canadian loan of a year or so back be excluded, this is the first foreign loan that a Chicago bank has underwritten

of its significance. Mr. Van Vechten remarked that it served notice on the world that Chicago was taking the broader view and coming into first importance as a financial center.

In public service and municipal issues it has built up a big market and stood very close to New York. While that city led in railroad and international securities, eastern bond houses felt it necessary to be represented here, and it was understood that the National City Bank of New York was now arranging to have a representative in Chicago.

The Chinese loan came about naturally, said Mr. Van Vechten, through Levy Mayer, who drew the contract signed in Washington yesterday. Mr. Mayer is counsel for the Chinese Legation in Chicago, as well as for the Continental and Commercial National Bank.

A statement prepared by the bank for the press says, in part: "There needs only an awakening of industrial enterprise and the furnishing of capital, to make China one of the greatest commercial and industrial countries on the face of the earth.

While the proceeds of the loan, which the Continental Bank has made to China, are not to be used for such development, they will aid materially though indirectly, in the realization of this end, because they will substantially enable China to resume specific payments by the two principal official banks of the Government, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications."

**COURT DECREE MAY DEFEAT PAYMENT TO NICARAGUA**

American Peace Society Secretary Urges Ruling in Behalf of Central American States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the

United States has not closed the way to further consideration of the disagreement in Central America growing out of the treaty between this Government and Nicaragua, appears from the result of a conference Thursday between State Department officials and Arthur Deering Call, secretary of the American Peace Society.

Information was given Mr. Call that

according to decrees issued by King Constantine, the Greek Army is to be reduced to a peace footing and the Third and Fourth Army Corps are to be removed from Thessaly to Morea.

These dispositions were to have been

initiated on the 12th and he had not

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On Wednesday Lord Robert Cecil mentioned that the Allied governments had made a provisional advance of 10,000,000 drachmas to the Venetian Government. He frankly admitted there was no precedent for financing the provisional government, without formally recognizing its authority.

**NEW YORK CITY**

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## HIGH COTTON PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH

Direct Reversal of Conditions of Two Years Ago Has Brought Striking Changes in Many Lines—Effects on Next Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Many cotton brokers here expect cotton to be quoted at 25 cents a pound before many days. This opinion is based upon the fact that the supply is not nearly great enough to supply the spinners' needs, and the staple will advance as long as spinners continue to be willing to pay the advancing prices. At present they show no inclination whatever to balk at high prices, although their limit, in turn will be what the consumer is willing to pay.

It is pointed out that so far as the overseas trade goes, developments in the submarine warfare situation will be reflected in the southern cotton market, as would the early cessation of the war. There appears to be no doubt among the brokers that the end of the war would boost the market considerably by creating an enlarged demand for cotton products. The Liverpool and European spinners bidding against the New England mills would force upward the price of the raw product.

Brokers agree that cotton will continue to rise. The crop diversification plan, which has been advocated, throughout the Memphis territory with rather striking results, may not be carried out with such enthusiasm in the future. Many of the farmers of diversified crops, lured by the present high prices, may again turn most of their attention to cotton with the result that overproduction will ensue and lower prices obtain.

With the highest sustained prices ever known and with the best crop on record within a radius of 150 miles of Memphis—said to be the largest inland cotton market in the world—cotton holds absolute sway in this territory. On Oct. 17, 10,000 bales were sold by Memphis factors. The price was around \$1,000,000. Although this was a record in the matter of money involved, the number of bales exchanged is not the largest on record for one day. One Nov. 2, 1886, 14,000 bales changed hands in the local market. The price was considerably lower than the Oct. 17 figure, which was 17.37 cents, middling uplands basis.

Only at one previous time in the history of the local exchange was a price near the present sustained figure quoted here. This was in May, 1874, when 18 cents prevailed for a short time. In 1910, the August option touched 20 cents, but this level was confined to August only. Previous to this year the highest figure reached by the January and December options since the period immediately preceding the Civil War was 15.55 cents in the season of 1909-10.

The current condition is far from that of the "buy-a-hale" days of early and mid-autumn, 1914, when cotton dropped from 13 cents, which price prevailed immediately before the war, to 6½ cents, around which it hovered for a week or more in October, 1914. Then a bale of cotton brought around \$35; this price represented a loss in the raising. Today it will bring about \$100 for middling. The difference represents a change from a condition of practical bankruptcy to one of unprecedented prosperity.

Everyone, apparently, shares in this prosperity. The producer, who, by the way, paid most of his debts last season, pays up what little he may owe; the factor rejoices in enlarged commissions and the merchants of Memphis and vicinity are selling more goods than they ever sold before. The real estate business is booming, many properties changing hands after a period of quiet in this line. The consumer feels some hardship, paying bigger prices, but he gets returns in the way of higher wages and more regular employment. All those in this territory who have no employment certainly have no excuse for their condition unless unable to work. The planters are paying as high as \$1 a hundred pounds for picking cotton. The usual figure is around 50 cents.

Prosperity is especially to be noted among the Negroes and the increase in the number of automobiles possessed by them is remarkable. Dozens of Negroes go to the fields to pick cotton in their own automobiles, and numberless new bank accounts are being credited to Negroes and many are acquiring their own farms.

Eighteen cents for middling cotton means that many "shorts" or cotton not classified as "staple" is sold at higher prices and there are several grades below middling that sell for less. Cotton with "staple" that "pulls" above the length of shorts reaches its most luxurious growth in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta. Much of this is selling for 35 cents a pound; much of the "shorts" above middling is selling for 30 cents, and much is being held at this time for 25 cents.

Memphis merchants say the amount of their business has increased from 40 to 50 per cent since Sept. 1. Similar reports come from adjacent territory. Simultaneous with the increase in cotton prices, there have been advances in stocks of railroads operating throughout the cotton belt, many of which have risen to new levels and are still rising.

## FIFTY MILLION RUSSIAN LOAN OFFERED SOON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new \$50,000,000 5-year 5½ per cent Imperial Russian Government loan will be offered early next week at 94%, which will yield approximately 6% per cent. The bonds will be exempt from present or future Russian taxes and will be payable at maturity in New York at National City Bank, or, at option of holders, in rubles at Imperial State Bank of Russia at current commercial sight rate of exchange in Petrograd on New York.

The bonds and the coupons, when due, will be accepted in payment for all Russian custom-house dues at value of gold dollars at current commercial sight rate of exchange in Petrograd on New York. They will be eligible as security for Imperial Russian Government contracts where deposit is required.

A meeting was held Thursday afternoon at the Biltmore of salesmen from various investment houses invited into the dealers' syndicate being formed to market the loan. More than 700 from New York City and outside were in attendance and received instruction on the selling points of the bonds.

Informal talks were given by representatives of the issuing group, including Samuel McRoberts, chairman of National City Company, and vice-president of the National City Bank; H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of National City Bank; G. M. P. Murphy, vice-president of Guaranty Trust Company; Allen A. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co.; Frederic W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co., and E. S. Sweezy of Harris, Forbes & Co. C. E. Mitchell, president of National City Company, presided and gave a "sales" talk.

### SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 17

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Buffalo—E. V. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.

Burnett P. G. Fox, G. W. Farnham Co.; Adams.

Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLoud of Drake, Inner & Grey Shoe Company; Essex.

Chicago—B. Bamberg of Mandel Bros.; Essex.

Cincinnati—H. C. Ottinger of Isaac Fallers Sons; Lenox.

Cincinnati—M. Plant of N. Plant & Co.; Copely Plaza.

Cleveland—G. W. Greber of G. W. Greber & Co.; Essex.

Denver—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.

Los Angeles—Emil Olovich; Essex.

Toronto—H. J. Jaffa of Jaffa & Co.; Essex.

Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

New York—C. J. Titus; U. S.

New York—Elias Baff; U. S.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.

New York—W. J. Kennedy and Mr. Shirley of Morse, Rogers, McElwain Co.; Lenox.

New York—W. B. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.

Norfolk, Va.—C. H. Hofheimer of Hofheimer Bros. & Co.; Copely Plaza.

Philadelphia—M. Scudgerood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copely Plaza.

Philadelphia—W. F. Monroe of Munroe Bros. & Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—H. H. Welmer and J. B. Harris of Welmer, Wright & Watkins; 17 Lincoln St.

Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—Richard Laird and Charles Friedberg of Penn Shoe Co.; Avery.

Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex.

Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krause of Krause Bros.; U. S.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam Co.; U. S.

Rochester, N. Y.—E. P. Meyer of L. P. Rosenthal; Lenox.

San Francisco—William Kauffman of Sommes & Kauffman; Tour.

St. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S.

St. Louis—A. Hart of A. Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.

St. Louis—L. Rosenvasser; U. S.

St. Louis—Otoe Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—M. Lavenbach; Tour.

Baltimore—David Schwab; U. S.

London, England—Wm. Box of Samuel Barrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

### FINANCIAL NOTES

One of largest sugar refineries in world is to be built in Haiti by Haitian-American Corporation, organized under laws of New York State.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company will construct 1000 coal and 250 ore cars at its Milwaukee plant at a cost of about \$1,750,000.

Southern Railway Company has sold \$5,000,000 equipment trust certificates to Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia. Certificates carry 4½ per cent interest and run for 10 years, maturing \$500,000 every six months.

Japan has entered paper making on scale that permits large export of paper pulp to the United States and India.

Dense forests, cheap labor, excellent timber and cheap coal and sulphur make possible constantly increasing output.

Canadian Bank of Commerce has acquired an interest in British-Italian Corporation, organized last March for promotion of closer trade relations between Great Britain and Italy. British-Italian Corporation, capital \$5,000,000, and Compagnie Italio-Britannica, organized at same time in Italy with \$2,000,000 capital, are results of agreement between the London County & Westminster Bank and Lloyd's Bank, representing a British financial group and Credito Italiano, representing an Italian financial group.

## REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL CO. A MONEY EARNER

Payment of Accumulated Preferred Dividends Clears Way for Distribution on Common Stock—Conservative Policy

## UNITED FRUIT EARNINGS NOW MAKING RECORD

For First Five Weeks of Current Fiscal Year Profits Amount to More Than \$1,350,000

Earnings of United Fruit Company are running at a rate unparalleled in the history of the company. For the first five weeks of the current fiscal year, ended a week ago Saturday, earnings amounted to more than \$1,350,000. Deducting interest charges for five weeks, the balance for dividends is slightly more than \$1,170,000. This is highly gratifying to officials of the company as it represents an increase of all the accumulated preferred dividends. The way is now clear for the common stock to make its debut among the dividend-paying stocks if directors so desire. Since the company was incorporated in 1889 no dividends have been paid on this issue.

Almost continually since the passing of the preferred dividend in 1904, Republic Iron & Steel preferred has been owing substantial amounts on this issue. In 1906 and 1907 strenuous efforts were made to catch up with the procession and payments of 14% and 13 per cent respectively were paid in those years. This was almost a vain effort, however, for the depression following the panic of 1907 again forced the company to reduce its dividend and only 3½ per cent was paid in 1908.

The company came through the depression of 1914 with 12½ per cent accumulated dividends on the preferred. Dividends were resumed, however, on Oct. 1, 1915, and the company immediately began to make up the dividends in arrears by small installments. Up to Thursday this had been reduced to 4 per cent and now, for the first time in 13 years, there are no obligations ahead of the common stock to interfere with the payment of dividends on that issue.

Earnings of Republic Iron & Steel are believed to be running at a rate close to \$50 a share annually on the common stock, after allowing for the full 7 per cent dividends on the preferred. For the 1916 fiscal year the company will probably show earnings of approximately \$35 a share on the common. The first half year was productive of earnings equivalent to \$15.20 a share on the common after back dividends on the preferred, and the second half-year should easily yield \$20 a share to the junior issues' equity.

The management of the company is proceeding with the utmost conservatism, however, and it would not occasion surprise in many quarters if the matter of dividends on the common stock were delayed for some time into the future.

The principal concern of the management now is to get the property into the best condition, and probably not a little cash will be devoted to this purpose for some time to come.

The present earnings are regarded as abnormal and this windfall of prosperity is being used rather to build up a bulk of protection for the common shareholders in the future, rather than disbursing this increment in dividends at this time.

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## CLUB IN LONDON HONORS THE NEW CANADIAN VICEROY

**Speakers Pay Tributes to Share Taken in the War by the Overseas Dominions**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General designate of Canada, was lately entertained at dinner at the Savoy Hotel by the Canada Club. Sir George Perley presided and those present included Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Walter Long, Gen. Sir William Robertson, Mr. Andrew Fisher, the Lord Mayor of London, and other distinguished guests.

Relying to the toast of "The Naval and Military Forces" Mr. Balfour said that nothing the navy could do could produce in Canada the magnificent imperial patriotism which Canada had shown during the present war. It was not the business of the navy to produce loyalty to a great imperial ideal. But he could ask what value the magnificent, self-sacrificing, patriotic loyalty of Canada and the other great self-governing sisters of the empire would have had in a struggle like that in which they were now engaged if it had not been for the imperial navy. The navy did not make the empire, but when the empire was made it provided for the defense of the empire and it made the empire possible. Much was said of the community of ideals. The most moving, the most splendid, and he believed the most enduring result of this war, so far as the empire was concerned, was that the community of ideals which could come only through a common sacrifice for a common result was the common end of the whole empire.

What made it practicable at this moment for the gallant Canadian divisions to fight in France was the navy, and the navy alone. They did not read much about it, naturally and rightly, in the daily papers. But all the courage of the British infantry would be in vain if it did not rest, and securely rest, on the greatness of the British navy, which was the foundation of the whole of their military structure.

Sir William Robertson, who also replied, said that practically all the prophets before the war were wrong, as they usually were, in regard to the attitude and assistance of the overseas dominions. The erroneous opinion that was held before the war in this respect was not altogether confined to enemy countries. There were many people in this country who also had doubts, and certainly many who had been quite astonished at what the overseas dominions had done. This was due to a want of confidence born of ignorance.

It would take him too long to describe what the Canadian troops had done during the war, and he did not think that Canada would like him to use words of fulsome praise about a matter which Canada regarded naturally, as her duty. None the less, it was remarkable that within two months of the declaration of war Canada had formed her first division. That division went to France in February last year, went to the Ypres salient, and there withstood the attacks of the Germans in April when, for the first time, the abominable enemy gas was used. The way in which the division had fought beside some of the divisions of the old expeditionary force, together with new divisions and territorial divisions, one of which was the Northumbrians, was a matter of history and would remain so for many, many years. It was a time not without anxiety to the people at general headquarters, but they never lost confidence in the Canadian troops and the other divisions who were there.

Sir Francis Youngusband, K.C. L.E., who recently in a speech at the University of Manchester, definitely placed himself on the side of those who are pleading for the cause of international understanding after the war, has established his claim to be listened to on this subject, by long experience as a traveler among other nations, and as a British political officer in regions which provide a capable observer with plenty of opportunities for acquiring insight into national characteristics. Sir Francis' work as an explorer needs no elaboration, for it has already received recognition. The gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded to him in 1891, and the Kaiser-L-Hind medal ten years later. He is an honorary Doctor of Laws of two universities, Edinburgh and Bristol, and a Doctor of Science of Cambridge, where, in 1905, he was made lecturer. His career in the Indian Political Department began in 1890, when he transferred from the Dragoon Guards. As early as 1886, he traveled in the Far East, in Manchuria, and crossed from Pekin to India through Chinese Turkestan in the following year. He became political officer at Hunza in 1892, and later at Chitral. While there he established good relations with the tribesmen, which gave him many advantages when he set out with the relief expedition in 1895, as the special correspondent of The Times. At a later date he spent some time in Rhodesia, but returned to India again. His visit to Tibet as British Commissioner will not soon be forgotten in the annals of travel. The results of his wide explorations were given to the world in several publications, including The Heart of Chitral, Kashmir, India and Tibet, and "The Heart of a Continent." At the present time Sir Francis' knowledge of Indian conditions is being utilized at the India office in Whitehall.

extent of the power of the British Empire, and they were determined that its resources should be used until they had definitely gained their object. They had to face other problems in the future, however, which might tax the resources of their imperial statesmen, who would have to provide a system by which the great self-governing communities of the empire would be able to work out their own fate and their own destiny, and work it out in the light of what were their responsibilities to the empire as a whole.

## SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND AND PEACE PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — Sir Francis Youngusband recently delivered a lecture on "Problems of the War and of the Settlement" at Manchester University, Sir H. A. Miers presiding. Speaking from his experience as a military political officer in India, and as a traveler in all parts of the world, Sir Francis said that looking at the world as a whole in all its degrees of progress and growth, he found, in spite of apparent differences, a fundamental unity. The task before them was to find means by which the various groupings of men could so regulate their relations with each other that they might make the unity still closer, even if the differences became more and more accentuated. Fortunately, the experience gained by the British race in administering an Empire which contained a quarter of the inhabitants of the world should enable Great Britain to bring a contribution of real value to this task of guiding the destinies of the human race.

Frederick Perry Fish, who is to be chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board, which is to furnish a clearing house of information for 12 industrial organizations of the United States agreeing to meet jointly all problems of peace and of war, is a leading patent lawyer of Boston and of the country, whose relations with industries have been close. For six years he was president of the American Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Fish is now a member of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts, and as such has been influential in leading the Commonwealth to put added emphasis on vocational training and the more practical forms of education. He has served on the governing bodies of Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Radcliffe College. He has unusual capacity for organizing and coordinating business and other group interests, a fact which, no doubt, accounts for his choice as the administrative official of the new industrial conference board.

Barrett Wendell, who has been elected to take the place in the American Academy of Arts and Letters left vacant by Henry James, is of an old Dutch and English Colonial family with which Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, also had affiliations. Professor Wendell was graduated from Harvard College in 1877, and, three years later, began to teach English as one of the faculty of his alma mater. He taught eight years as instructor, eight years as an assistant professor, and since 1898 as a professor. During the academic year 1904-1905 he was an exchange professor in France, lecturing at the Sorbonne and at other universities. Out of this experience came, in 1907, his book "The France of Today," one of the best of recent interpretations of the French people by an American. In 1902-03 Professor Wendell gave a course of lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, in which he described the temper of the Seventeenth Century in English literature. Both of these invitations from Europe were based on his reputation as a student of the origin and development of literature in colonial America, and of the intellectual and ethical atmosphere of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century New England. Neither his novels nor his essays have won for him the renown that such books as his study of Cotton Mather, his literary history of America, and his history of literature in the United States have brought. His work on English Composition is a creditable textbook, with considerable circulation in the East. Professor Wendell is not excessively sympathetic with democracy, or with contemporary social standards or methods of education.

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## MORE EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — No further licenses will be issued in the United Kingdom or in British possessions overseas for the exportation of any commodity shown below in the first column into the corresponding country in the second column until the corresponding date in the third column:

Calcium carbide	Holland	Further notice
Alumina, sulphate of	Holland	Dec. 31
Meat and bacon	Holland	Further notice
Fish (other than canned)	Holland	Further notice
Sheepskins	Holland	Further notice

Privy Council licenses will similarly not be accepted by the customs as authority for shipment without special authorization from the War Trade Department. Holders of unexhausted licenses have been requested to communicate with the War Trade Department stating the reasons for which they desire to receive such special authorization. In modification of the notice issued in the press on Sept. 28 it is announced that the restrictions on the importation of vaseline into Denmark are now canceled.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

C. R. Atwood, who is to have special charge of forestry work in western Massachusetts, with his headquarters in Springfield, is a native of Maine, who took the course of forestry at the State University at Orono. Practical experience in the vast timber region and lumbering districts of the State fitted him for his duties as a subordinate under Forester Frank W. Rane of the Massachusetts Forestry Board, and of late he has had charge of the timber cutting activities which the Massachusetts board carries on where owners of timber tracts wish expert guidance.

Frank E. Curtis, captain of the American-Hawaiian liner sunk off the Spanish coast by the German submarine U-49, is a resident of Searsport, Me., where his family has been distinguished in the annals of maritime success for generations past. His father had a fine record in the war of 1861-65 as a soldier in one of the Maine regiments, and then, following the close of the war, commanded ships on the high seas. The son began his career as a pilot in Boston harbor; but 12 years ago, joined the service of the American-Hawaiian line, in which he has risen on merit.

Frederick Perry Fish, who is to be chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board, which is to furnish a clearing house of information for 12 industrial organizations of the United States agreeing to meet jointly all problems of peace and of war, is a leading patent lawyer of Boston and of the country, whose relations with industries have been close. For six years he was president of the American Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Fish is now a member of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts, and as such has been influential in leading the Commonwealth to put added emphasis on vocational training and the more practical forms of education. He has served on the governing bodies of Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Radcliffe College. He has unusual capacity for organizing and coordinating business and other group interests, a fact which, no doubt, accounts for his choice as the administrative official of the new industrial conference board.

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## LETTER TO KING WITH REGARD TO GHENT UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LE HAVRE, France — The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Beyens, and the Minister for Fine Arts and Education, M. Pouillet, have addressed the following communication to King Albert with respect to those Belgians who have connived at the action of von Bissing with regard to Ghent University.

### REPORT TO THE KING

"Sire,

"The German Governor-General in invaded Belgium has recently opened in Ghent a new establishment for higher education in place of the existing university. In order to obtain the necessary staff of professors, he requested the services of both foreigners carrying on their professions in Germany and of Belgians. His request was accompanied by promises and assurances made with the intention of influencing them to accede to it. German authority has vainly endeavored to justify this abuse of power by sheltering behind the terms of the general provisions of the Hague convention. This international assembly in order to lessen as much as possible the confusion brought about in the administration of occupied territory, has rendered it obligatory on the occupant to respect and put into force the legislation and the code of rules obtaining in the country, except in cases of absolute necessity. Such necessity does not exist in Belgium, for the wish to restore facilities for university education, which the war has hopelessly interrupted, did not cause the occupant to reopen Liège University.

"The German authorities have represented to the Flemish that the creation of a university at Ghent is in the nature of an open recognition of their language rights, in fact a gift by Germany to the Flemish race. The truth is that the enemy is endeavoring, under the mask of a hypocritical solicitude, to foster a movement which would destroy national unity, to sow among the Belgian people the seeds of division, and to create at the same time during the period of occupation a center of German influence. It is hardly necessary to denounce the perfidious action of a government which has so often unscrupulously violated the language rights of nations which it has conquered, just in the same way as it has disdainfully ignored international conventions.

"The question of the reorganization of Ghent University had been brought up in Parliament before the war. Its solution will be arrived at after the war by Belgian legislators. It is a national question which can only be solved by the nation exercising its rights in an independent and free Belgium. The Government is convinced that as soon as peace has been signed, the goodwill of all, which it will do everything in its power to foster, will give the Flemish, in higher education as in every other province, that complete equality both in theory and in fact which is provided for by our fundamental constitution. Meanwhile, the Government, confident that the patriotism of all Belgians will cause them to adjourn all matters of internal policy, up to the time when once more it takes up its functions in Belgium, will give its entire attention and energy to the one end, alone worthy of our common effort, the victorious prosecution of the war and the liberation of our territory.

"Savants and writers, prominent men in the Flemish movement, have indignantly refused to teach in an establishment run under the German flag; two well-known professors of Belgian history have been deported into Germany. Yet some of our fellow citizens, forgetful of their duties, and traitors to their country, have responded to the demand of the enemy and have consented to hold classes under the control of the foreign occupant of Belgium. Such disgraceful action contrasts with the admirable and unbending attitude of the entire population. It need hardly be said that all those officials who have thus dealt with the enemy will forever cease to be servants of the Belgian State, and that the diplomas presented by the new University will at a later date be valueless in Belgium. But it is necessary also that immediate action should be taken. Already on Aug. 20 three professors, who had given their services to the German authorities, were deprived of the Order of Leopold. We now propose to Your Majesty that a similar measure should be taken in the case of those Belgians, whether officials or private individuals, who have accepted positions on the teaching staff of the new University."

The report bears the signatures of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Education, and is followed by an order for the measure recommended by them to be enforced — ALBERT.

SOUTH AFRICAN WATTLE BARK  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — The manufacture of extract from wattle bark grown in Natal has today become an accomplished fact, and one firm is already treating 50 tons of green bark daily. Another company expects to get to work in a few months. The utilization of a proportion of the bark grown in Natal for extract purposes will very considerably improve the market position of this material. Only a few countries are in the habit of using raw bark for tanning, whilst there is a world's scarcity of tanning extract. A first consignment of 20 tons of extract sent to England a few months ago realized, according to the trade commissioner's report, £42 per ton and was bought on Japanese account. During 1915 the total quantity of wattle bark shipped was 40,027 tons, which, owing to difficulties of freight, was some 18,000 tons less than in the previous year.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### Power Farming

TORONTO GLOBE — Mechanical power will not displace the horse, but it will supplement the work of the animal that has heretofore been the mainstay of Ontario agriculture. It may not serve on land where there is much stone, or on steep hillsides, but on fairly level land, free of obstructions, and moderately dry, much of the work of cultivation and seeding can be more economically performed by mechanical than by horse power. The saving in cost is not, however, the only advantage possessed by the tractor; it spells the saving of days in work where timeliness is the paramount consideration. We are on the eve of a development and forward movement in Ontario farming more far-reaching than that brought about by the advent of the self Binder and the mowing machine.

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## HOTELS

### NEW ENGLAND

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EDWARD C. FOOG, Managing Director

**HOTEL LENOX**  
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L. C. Prior, Managing Director

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NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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500 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges  
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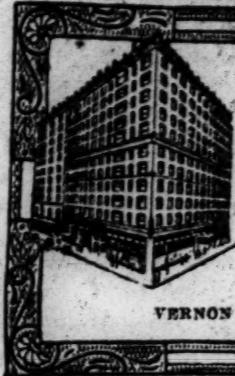
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WESTERN

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Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the  
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That all may have to

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### NEW YORK GIVES THREE-FOURTHS OF BIG CHARITY FUND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All but \$600,000 of the \$2,000,000 for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, which represents the first movement in this city to procure the funds for a group of philanthropic institutions exclusively by annual subscriptions, has been raised. This report was made at a meeting of prominent Jewish business men at the home of Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the federation, at 1107 Fifth Avenue. The subscriptions range from \$100,000 to \$10. The donations have come from not quite 400 persons; 30,000 are to be heard from, and the prospect is that the campaign will be a complete success. The aim is to round out the \$2,000,000 by the first week in December, in order that sufficient time will be left to put the federation into operation by Jan. 1.

Mr. Warburg, speaking of the progress of the movement and its purposes, said:

"The work is progressing most satisfactorily. The main difficulty is to get enough workers to see the people we have on our lists. We are grateful that some of the ladies have started to gain the support of men and women of small salaries. It is from these that the real large support of the federation must come. If we have over 1,250,000 Jews living in New York one can see the field to cultivate is large and that if it is properly tilled the harvest should be satisfactory."

### INCREASED SOBRIETY IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The statistical returns regarding the sale of intoxicating liquor in England and Wales for 1915 show a considerable decrease in the convictions for drunkenness. The total convictions in England and Wales in 1915 were 135,111, as against 183,828 in 1914—a decline of 48,017, or 26.1 per cent. The last five months of the year witnessed a progressive decrease. The total of 135,811 is the lowest recorded for upwards of 40 years, and is 28 per cent below the total for 1913. In 1913, 135,112 males were convicted. In 1914 and in 1915, the figures were respectively 146,517 and 102,600. The 1914-15 figures represent a decrease of 4.3 per cent and 33 per cent as compared with 1913. The corresponding figures for females were 35,765, 37,311 and 33,211, the last two totals respectively 4.8 per cent higher and 7.1 per cent lower than that for 1913. The report attributes the marked differences between the movements of these two sets of figures largely to the demand made on the male population by enlistment in His Majesty's forces.

Regarding the different areas, London represented 42,809 convictions, the decrease as compared with 1914 being 13,990 or 24.6 per cent. The home counties represented 11,389 convictions, decrease 2016 or 16 per cent. Lancashire and Cheshire 25,117, decrease 10,171 or 28.8 per cent; Yorkshire, 14,561, decrease 4,271 or 22.7 per cent; the four northern counties 13,726, decrease 5000 or 26.7 per cent; the Midland mining and manufacturing counties 10,100, decrease 5,270 or 34.3 per cent.

The proportion of the total convictions contributed by Greater London was 33.2 per cent, though the population is only 20 per cent of the total for England and Wales. The figures regarding areas to which

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**APPEAL FOR SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A new appeal on behalf of the endowment fund of the School of Oriental Studies, the objects of which have been fully described in The Christian Science Monitor, has been issued by Lord Curzon, chairman of the appeal committee, Lord Cromer and other prominent supporters of the scheme.

The buildings of the school are now ready for occupation, and the provisional date of opening has been fixed for January, 1917. The objects of the institution may conveniently be reiterated. According to the appeal, they are to provide a place where the Englishmen who will presently be engaged in governing or garrisoning the Oriental and African parts of the Empire may learn the languages and study the literature, the religions and the customs of the peoples with whom they will be soon brought into contact, and their influence over whom will largely depend upon their familiarity with indigenous character, ideas and institutions; to offer a training to those who are about to proceed to the same countries to take part in commercial enterprise or avocations; to furnish in the capital of the Empire a meeting-ground and focus for the scholars of the East, of all nationalities, where, on their visits to this country they may be assured of a sympathetic welcome, and, if required, of opportunities for study among those who are engaged in kindred pursuits.

Information has been received, the appeal continues, that important steps are already being taken in Germany to give higher education to Germans about to proceed to the East. It is probably in China, where the population is estimated at over 400,000,000, that the commercial war will be most acute, and that the opportunities will be greatest, if only our business representatives are properly equipped to take advantage of them.

With regard to the third aim of the school, the signatories proceed: May we not hope, after the war, for a much closer cooperation, a clearer understanding, a livelier interest, the more universal recognition of a common aim between the peoples of the East and the West who are fellow-subjects of the same sovereign, and whose common allegiance will have been tested and purified by the fiery ordeal of common service and sacrifice? Just as the soldiers of these various climes have stood shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield or in the trenches, will not the students and scholars, the civilians and men of peace, crave for the closer association of fellowship in a common spiritual and intellectual aim?

The work is progressing most satisfactorily. The main difficulty is to get enough workers to see the people we have on our lists. We are grateful that some of the ladies have started to gain the support of men and women of small salaries. It is from these that the real large support of the federation must come. If we have over 1,250,000 Jews living in New York one can see the field to cultivate is large and that if it is properly tilled the harvest should be satisfactory."

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Details of Dress of Paramount Importance

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent.

LONDON, England—This season all the details and small et ceteras of dress, it seems, are to be of paramount importance. And very attractive they can be, in most cases giving an effect of old-world quaintness, and going far toward insuring the success of many of the new toilettes. First among these is the pelerine cape, which, so long as a high collar is one of its features, can follow almost any line of expression, either cross-over, highwayman cape, or pointed shawl, and still be in the forefront of fashion.

A set of pelerine, toque and muff, to which a dainty handbag is frequently added, is by no means an extravagance, for by its aid a frock that has already done good duty may reappear quite satisfactorily for another term of service, more especially on days when thick wraps are not a necessity. The set illustrated is carried out in a soft make of mole-colored plush, inset with gathered bands of shot mole and yellow nimon, the cordings with which it is gathered making a pretty edge. Medallions of woven headwork finish the draped toque, muff and chiffon tie, giving a touch of brilliant tones.

This woven headwork has the advantage that any original design can be carried out in it. The favorite form at the moment for these medallions, whether in raised and padded silk, or woven beads, seems to be tiny baskets of gayly colored fruit. A satisfactory alternative for this shape is to work the design in thick worsted, using the beautiful shades now obtainable, and mounting this on a bead groundwork. Great variety of design can be found by utilizing scraps of the conventional pattern seen in Chinese work, the smaller outlines being the best for this purpose.

An attractive pelerine may be made by combining triple highwayman capes with the cross-over form.

This can be carried out in black velvet or moire antique, the separate capes tapering gradually into graceful points at the back, thus forming a chic little basque round the waist. The edge of each cape is bordered with straight lines of cut jet alternating with lines of silver thread, each running up unevenly for four or five inches. Or thick white worsted, outlined with black silk and again with silver thread, is one of the new decorative trimmings.

A muff to match this pelerine would be of the fashionable melon shape with two deep, outstanding frills of the same fabric as the cape, set towards the center of the muff, leaving a space of about five inches. These frills would, of course, be finished in the same way as the cape, while a gathered hem of white Georgette oversown with black would finish the openings.

The toque chosen to wear with this set would have a high, soft crown of black velvet, with two upright quillings of silk, white and then black, standing up from the brim, the edges frayed to give softness. A narrow ruche of the same combination would encircle the brim, while jet cabochon pins would give the necessary relief. Little ties are being made in both velvet and plush, to wear with the small high-crowned hat, exactly matching it in color and material.

A charming example, seen lately, was of velvet in the new shade of green, the color of an unripe apple, all crudeness of tint being taken away by the addition of a gray tone, which was quite beautiful. This collarette was, of course, very high, coming well over the chin, its upper edge showing a border of the plush with which it was lined. The lower edges of all these collars are shaped to fit closely round the neck. In this case, one mitered end was cut in one with the top, brought round and passed through a strap of plush, then left loose. In other types, a modification of the Wolsey hood is joined to the lower edge. This shape is picturesque, more suitable for a wrap-coat, or "soft" tailor-made, than its more severe prototype.

Not only are pelerine sets being provided for general wear, but for a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pelerine, toque and muff in mole-colored plush

visit to the play they are found exceedingly useful. The form in which these smaller wraps, quite distinct from the "manteau de soir," are prepared for evening wear, allows of greater scope for original design and artistic effect; chiffon and Georgette in pastel shades being draped with dull silver lace of delicate fineness, either as an additional cape or a Capuchin hood. Again a shawl point of silver or gold lace will be hung over

### The Little Pillow

The woman's sleeping room is not quite complete nowadays until the "little pillow" is placed daintily upon the large one as a finishing touch, not merely for decorative purposes but for its own comfortable uses. There is a great variety of designs to choose from, but the simplest are the prettiest. Slip covers of finest linen, stamped and embroidered and otherwise adorned, can be purchased at any department store. These, over pale pink or blue covers filled with down, are lovely. The pillows may be covered with satin or taffeta to match the coloring of the room, either in a plain material or a flowered one. Over a flowered silk, a slip made of sheer handkerchief linen, hemstitched at each end and tied with flowered ribbon, is really charming. Over a plain color, slips made of fine lawn and Valenciennes lace are attractive, and they may be varied in the way they are put together. Tied with narrow ribbons to match the pillow, they are exceptionally pretty. The lace insertion and edge should be put together with an "entre-deux" and sewed by hand.

### Individuality in Hair Dressing

For many seasons past, each decided change in fashions has brought about a corresponding change in hairdressing. "They are wearing the hair high (or low) this season," has been heard year after year. Hats have been designed to accommodate the "latest" arrangement of the hair—or the hair has been arranged differently to suit new millinery models—who shall say which way it works? This year, however, no stereotyped mode has been imposed upon women.

"We are finding that we please our customers much better, and have more of them to please, too, by the way, when we consider each woman as a special problem and aid her in working out a coiffure which suits her particular style," said a prominent New York hair-dresser. "The habit of urging every woman to wear her hair high because that is the accepted mode is giving way to an individualized service. The pretty style of drawing the hair forward in a curve in front of each ear is lovely for a young girl, but it is not at all suitable for a mature woman. The woman with a low forehead, and hair which grows prettily about her brow, always looks well with her hair coiled at the back of her head or neck; but other women, with high foreheads and considerable height from the ear to the top of the head, rarely look well so."

"Some women look well with the hair fitted snugly to the head; others should wear their hair loosely. A good deal depends upon the quality of the hair. Straight, fine hair, which slips about easily, needs to be aided by curling, roughing underneath, or an invisible net, to look dainty and neat. Hair which is naturally wavy, and stays in place well, should have as few ornaments in it as possible. The fewer hairpins that show, the less studied the arrangement, the more charming the coiffure—for the hair itself is the chief glory. In other cases, considerable care must

### "Let's Make Some Candy"

Periodically, in many homes, there is an inspired cry, on a dull afternoon or evening:

"Let's make some candy!"

The young people of the household like nothing better than to get out in the kitchen and experiment with different kinds of confections. Often, to be sure, fudge and "divinity" are chosen, as they are very generally liked, and, after a certain degree of skill has been reached, they are easily and quickly made. Often, however, it is fun to try other recipes and surprise the family by a new delicacy.

Fudge has grown to be almost a national candy in the United States. It is made to some extent commercially, but the marketed product seldom reaches the creamy smoothness of the freshly home-made kind. A good recipe is to boil together two cups of sugar, two ounces of chocolate, and two thirds of a cup of milk to the "soft ball" stage—that is, when dropped into cold water it forms a small soft ball. The temperature should be 238 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove from the fire, then, and add a tablespoon of butter. When cool, add one teaspoon of vanilla and beat constantly until the mixture begins to thicken. Pour quickly into a buttered pan and cut into squares. Nuts may be added, if desired. Some persons use sweet or sour cream in place of the milk and butter.

"Divinity" is made by boiling together 3 cups of sugar, 1 cup of corn sirup, and a half-cup of water to the stage where a bit of it, dropped into cold water, becomes brittle and snappy. (Temperature 270 degrees F.) Pour the syrup gradually over the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and beat rapidly. As it thickens, add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and 1 cup of chopped nuts. Pour on to a buttered plate and cut into squares, or mold in a box lined with oiled paper. Some persons drop in uneven spoonsfuls on to the oiled paper.

Kisses—Put 1 cup of confectioners' sugar into a bowl, pour over it the white of 1 egg, and beat 20 minutes with a spoon, or until mixture is stiff enough to hold its shape. Drop the mixture on paper in spoonfuls, an inch or more apart. Do not let them touch. Put on a board or inverted breadpan, and cover the pan with thick paper to keep from burning. Bake in a moderate oven until a delicate brown. Let the mixture rise and then bake, or they will not be light.

Chocolate Kisses—In a saucepan, melt 1 ounce of grated chocolate, melted. Add gently and quickly, or the mixture will be too thin.

Peanut Brittle—Boil slowly for 20 minutes 2 cups of brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk, and 2 tablespoons of butter. When it makes a soft ball in water, remove from the fire, and beat until it begins to grow thick. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of shell pecans or English walnuts, 1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring, if desired, and pour on to buttered pan.

Nougat—Blanch 1 pound of sweet almonds in boiling water. When stripped of the skins, cover them with ice water for five minutes. Take them out and dry them between two cloths, and shave with a small sharp knife into thin slips. Put them into a slow oven until they are very slightly colored.

Meanwhile, melt  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pound of fine white sugar, without adding water, in a porcelain kettle over the fire, stirring it all the while to keep it from burning. When it bubbles up and is quite melted, take off the kettle and instantly stir in the hot almonds.

Pour in the nougat; press it thin and flat to the bottom of the pan, if you mean to cut it into strips—to the sides of the mold, if you intend to fill it with syllabub or macaroons. Let it cool in the mold, for the latter purpose, withdrawing it carefully when you want it. If you cut it up, do so while it is still warm—not hot. The syrup should be a bright yellow before putting in the almonds.

Marshmallow Dates—Cut marshmallows into thirds, using the pink and white ones. Wipe the dates, remove the stones, and insert a piece of the marshmallow. Press together, letting a line of the pink or white show, and roll in granulated or powdered sugar. Pile both kinds on a pretty bonbon dish for serving.

Nut and Fig Candy—One-half cup of chopped English walnuts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup

of chopped figs, 2 cups of brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  white of an egg, beaten stiff. Mix sugar and water, and stir well before putting over the fire. Allow it to boil until it hardens when a small piece is tried in cold water; then pour on to the stiffly beaten white of egg, and add gradually to the nuts and figs. Pour into a buttered dish, and, when cold, cut in squares.

Peppermint Drops—To 2 level cups of sugar add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water, and cook until it forms a hard ball when dropped in cold water. Have ready the white of 1 egg, beaten stiff; pour in the sugar, beating all the time, then add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of essence of peppermint. Drop by teaspoonsful on waxed paper or other greased surface.

Chocolate Caramels—Mix two cups of granulated sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of unsweetened chocolate. Put on the fire until melted, stirring only enough to prevent burning. Let it boil until it sugars around the edge; then remove from the fire, and add a tablespoon of butter, a pinch of salt, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of vanilla. Stir briskly until quite stiff, so that it will barely pour. Ten minutes is about boiling time. Pour on buttered plates and cut in squares.

Penouche—Boil slowly for 20 minutes 2 cups of brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk, and 2 tablespoons of butter. When it makes a soft ball in water, remove from the fire, and beat until it begins to grow thick. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of shell pecans or English walnuts, 1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring, if desired, and pour on to buttered pan.

Canneton of Beef

Pass 2 pounds of round steak through the food chopper several times; add 1-3 cup of bread crumbs, pressed dry after having been soaked in water. 1 well-beaten egg, 1 tablespoon of finely chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of onion juice,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of mace, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of pepper. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, and shape in a roll. Bake on a rack in a small pan 20 or 30 minutes, in a hot oven. Baste frequently with fat from salt pork and hot water, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter melted in 1 cup boiling water.

Have You a House Coat?

No, this question is not addressed to the man of the family. He has long had his house coat—sometimes a velvet affair that has been given him on some anniversary, but more often an old coat in which he may lounge comfortably with no thought of wrinkles. This query is made to the lady of the household. Does she know that the old-fashioned wrapper in which she used to take her ease, and even the dainty negligee which succeeded it, have both been improved upon by a lovely flowing garment which can be worn outside the bedroom, if need be?

The buyer smiled wisely. "When a man is fastidious, he is quite as hard to suit as any woman. He is most particular about what he wears, up-to-the-minute in style from his collar shape to his shoe tip. There are many such, too. Just let me show you our table of correct wear. In this book which lies on a counter in this main thoroughfare, you would be surprised to see how many men copy that. We have to be absolutely correct in what we say. We keep constantly in touch with the makers of men's fashions, and this table is often revised. There is this to be said about men's fashions, however; they do not change so often as do those of women.

"Yet men's fashions to a certain point are influenced by women's styles. Take the matter of neckwear. Scarfs and handkerchiefs follow closely certain tendencies in women's fabrics. The beautiful brocaded scarfs and four-in-hands are made of the same stuffs, the same brilliantly colored brocaded silks, that women are wearing. These scarfs of brocaded silk, in browns, blues, mulberry and black, purple and gold, green and purple, catch up the same colors as those in the new mufflers in Roman stripes and these are worn together. The sheer handkerchief with border of yellow, purple, blue, green, or brown, matches a plain four-in-hand. In the window displays, these combinations are shown, that he or she who looks may read. I say 'she,' because women do a great deal of the buying for men. They consult this table often, and these set forms which all furnishers must have."

"Marshmallow Dates—Cut marshmallows into thirds, using the pink and white ones. Wipe the dates, remove the stones, and insert a piece of the marshmallow. Press together, letting a line of the pink or white show, and roll in granulated or powdered sugar. Pile both kinds on a pretty bonbon dish for serving.

Nut and Fig Candy—One-half cup

### The Proper Care of Woodwork

"Every day sees a new household convenience put on the market. Between every woman's trips to the shops, there are added in the household departments just as many new, novel and desirable things as there are in the costume departments. Practically every woman makes a point of seeing the newest gowns and frocks, of getting a hat that is in accord with the mode, and of wearing the sort of comfortable but pretty shoes that are now being introduced. But does she insist upon keeping her home up to date, upon equipping her kitchen, laundry, pantries, living room and bedrooms with the implements, utensils, cleansers, and other equipment that she needs, if she would make housework efficient and light, either for herself or for her servants?"

"Dustless dusters, treated with an oil which both absorbs the dust and polishes the surface at one and the same time, are now to be had. There are specially shaped cleaners to fit the hand and special brushes to delve deep into the cracks and crevices of carvings and intricate moldings. The old feather duster has been replaced by a hundred specialized dusters—dusters for walls, dusters for baseboards; dusters de luxe for pianos, long-handled dusters to pry far under the bathtub; dusters to fit between the radiator pipes and in among the plumbing fittings.

"It should be one of the duties of the home-maker to visit frequently the housefurnishing departments of the stores, see what is new, and as fast as possible discard the old contrivances and install up-to-date apparatus. The business house or factory which used antiquated methods, and back number tools could not hope to get the results obtained by the one which utilized every improvement as fast as it appeared—and the same thing is true in running that most complex of all factories, the home."

### Canneton of Beef

Pass 2 pounds of round steak through the food chopper several times; add 1-3 cup of bread crumbs, pressed dry after having been soaked in water. 1 well-beaten egg, 1 tablespoon of finely chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of onion juice,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of mace, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of pepper. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, and shape in a roll. Bake on a rack in a small pan 20 or 30 minutes, in a hot oven. Baste frequently with fat from salt pork and hot water, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter melted in 1 cup boiling water.

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of chopped figs, 2 cups of brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  white of an egg, beaten stiff. Mix sugar and water, and stir well before putting over the fire. Allow it to boil until it hardens when a small piece is tried in cold water; then pour on to the stiffly beaten white of egg, and add gradually to the nuts and figs. Pour into a buttered dish, and, when cold, cut in squares.

Peppermint Drops—To 2 level cups of sugar add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water, and cook until it forms a hard ball when dropped in cold water. Have ready the white of 1 egg, beaten stiff; pour in the sugar, beating all the time, then add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of essence of peppermint. Drop by teaspoonsful on waxed paper or other greased surface.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Principle Makes Immortal

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS related of Washington that he trained himself in his youth to be exact, a training that was but the outcome of his love of honesty. Right was attractive to him for its own sake. This was also true of Abraham Lincoln. Though their youthful environment was different, love of honesty was as dominant a factor in character building with Lincoln as it was with Washington. The story of the hatchet and the cherry tree in which Washington figured, and the nickname "Honest Abe" as applied to Lincoln, became popular because they agreed so well with the characters of both of these men. It was evident, therefore, that they were guided by right desires, that is by Principle. This becomes even more apparent to us if we try to realize how meaningless their lives would become if this adherence to right, that is to Principle, were to be subtracted therefrom. Now it is plain that nothing is immortal unless its identity is established in God, in divine Mind or Principle, for God being the only cause or creator must be the source of all that really is. In so far, then, as Washington and Lincoln had each a high sense of right and were faithful in following it they were dominated by divine Principle, and, being so dominated, their words and deeds naturally partook of the immortality that belongs to Principle.

The world is prone, in its false estimate of honor, to forget the true mental preparation required in order to obtain immortal success—a success that is always based upon some degree of spiritual understanding. For instance, much has been said of Lincoln's rail-splitting, and of his nights

spent in study by the light of a tallow dip or a pine knot. Yet have there not been hosts of other men, who made similar efforts to succeed and become famous, who did not attain any noticeable degree of enduring success? So it was not environment that made either Washington or Lincoln great, neither was it their desire for knowledge. It was purity of motive, and purity of motive is just faith in the final victory of good over evil. Because Washington and Lincoln were glad to submit themselves to Principle, long before they could have thought of the White House, they were preparing themselves for duties and victories that could not have been achieved otherwise. Right here is where carnal or mortal mind seems to mesmerize mortals to their own undoing, for it constantly seeks place and power without being willing to submit to Principle to be properly trained therefor. The material ends are magnified until Principle is lost to view, and nothing is left but a purely selfish struggle as to who shall be the greatest. Out of this selfishness nothing can deliver us but sufficient suffering to make us willing to forsake the landmarks of illusive sense perception, or, as Science and Health says (p. 370), "To be immortal, we must forsake the mortal sense of things, turn from the lie of false belief to Truth, and gather the facts of being from the divine Mind."

Now what is true of Washington and Lincoln, so far as the mental preparation for their great duties is concerned, is also true in even a greater degree of Mary Baker Eddy, the Dis-

coverer and Founder of Christian Science and the author of its textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The discovery of the Principle of divine healing did not come to one who was not mentally prepared to receive it. If we wish to convince ourselves on this point we have only to read the history of Mrs. Eddy's life. Among biographies we shall find "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" by Sibyl Wilbur most worthy of a careful perusal. Throughout the days of her youth we find Mrs. Eddy making persistent efforts to be exact in her understanding of God, a most unusual thing to do when one remembers the world's heterogeneous reasoning upon all subjects that pertain to Deity. The world, of course, was then and is now lost in a chaos of material reasoning about spiritual things, attempting to hold the impossible position that God, Spirit, can be apprehended through matter.

Taking the ignorant postulate that matter is real, that it is power, that

it has

life and intelligence, the world, alias material sense, virtually seeks to reduce God, Spirit, to next to nothing. Thus it maintains a deadly circle of reasoning in which sin and disease, birth, death and decay are recognized as the only constant factors, the factors that claim to produce a so-called mortal man. But the position of the real man, the immortal man of God's creating, is one of spiritual understanding, of light and not of darkness, for through the aid of Christian Science he reasons not from a material basis but from the basis of Principle, that is, of right, and right, let it be emphasized, is always spiritual.

Therefore instead of remaining in a deadly circle of materiality he is lifted out of it into spirituality. Thus he not only helps himself, he invariably encourages others to do likewise, and herein lies the true reason for the enduring fame of such individuals as Washington, Lincoln and Mrs. Eddy. Christ Jesus said "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." That is if Truth, Principle, is made number one in our lives, in our thinking and acting, thus overcoming the fleshly desires and motives (crucifying the flesh as Paul intimated) we shall not only lift ourselves above matter, we shall inspire all those that perceive our motives to do likewise. Therefore every human life that touches the hem of immortality becomes an inspiration and thus helps to lift mankind above matter into Spirit. Immortality, then, is a thing of today—of this very moment. It is to obtain and retain a correct mental attitude, a right metaphysical standard such as only Christian Science gives to us.

Christian Science makes it plain to us how we may apply divine Principle to all of the affairs of life so that our viewpoint is changed and failure becomes success while disease is exchanged for health. When the understanding of Christian Science becomes more general, lives that are governed by Principle, by spiritual light and not by darkness, will become more numerous and the effulgence of immortality will be seen everywhere, even as Jeremiah says: "They shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord."

## Robert Browning in Edinburgh

"The picture of Robert Browning at the breakfast table is the clearest," writes Rosalie Masson in "Robert Browning, a Recollection," being notes made by the author of a visit of the poet to Edinburgh. "Each morning he came down with his white hair so damp and smooth across his broad forehead, over those glowing dark eyes. But, unlike the common run of men, he was very alert and good-humored at breakfast; and, as the talk waxed brilliant, the white hair would be several times pushed back, till it stood in a soft, rumpled aureole round his head.

"It was after breakfast one morning, as he stood chatting on the hearth rug, that the talk turned to proper names, and their power of influencing the lives and characters of their pos-

sessors. 'I should never have written a line of poetry if I had been called Stubs!' Mr. Browning cried, half to himself as he turned away.

"Count Saffi and his charming English wife, who spoke with an Italian accent, were Browning's fellow guests: the man who once ruled Italy, we were told, and we looked at him with awe. One evening Countess Saffi ushered in the gentle ex-ruler in truly regal attire: she was desirous of a critical dress-rehearsal for the great Academic function that was to take place next day. The recollection may be inaccurate, but certainly the picture of Count Saffi remains as of a rich Italian painting, a dignified figure clad in purple and gold and sky-blue, in velvet and fur and ruffles of old point lace, and certainly a Bishop's miter. We crowded round him with exclamations of admiration, to be told that all this splendor was the Academic dress of Bologna. . . . And, as we stood examining, Mr. Browning slipped out of the room and

presently returned robed in the severe simplicity of Scarlet,—his Oxford D. C. L. gown, which entering into the scene with his ever ready tact and good-humor, he had gone and unpacked. 'I have a robe, too,' he said, coming forward deprecatingly.

"It is good to remember the reception he had from our Edinburgh students of that day," the writer goes on to relate, "when they stood to a man—stood on the benches—waving sticks and shouting 'Browning! Browning! Browning!' The wild clamor suddenly redoubled itself in a storm of cheers, and some one, from whom Mr. Browning had wrung a sacred promise that he would not be called upon to make a speech, turning to whisper to high authority on the platform to ask him to stop the uproar, found that the reason the uproar had burst forth was because Mr. Browning had risen to his feet, and was standing facing the youths, stirred and touched by their enthusiasm. There he stood—small, upright, white-headed, eagle-eyed; and

the cheering died into silence as the poet made the first and only speech he ever made in his life—a speech of only a few words of thanks."

"How many albums were sent for his autograph, it is impossible to remember. But clear is the remembrance of timidly carrying to him some favored half-dozen, and waiting while the space opposite May the seventh was honored in each. As the final one was blotted, in . . . excuse for the trouble he had had, he was told of all the discarded ones that had not been presented. 'Oh, poor dears! Give me a big sheet of paper and I'll sign it all over for them!' he said."

### Reflecting Life

The smallest roadside pool has its water from heaven and its gleam from the sun, and can hold the stars in its bosom, as well as the great ocean. Even so the humblest man or woman can live splendidly!—William G. Janett.

## The Stormy Petrel

"About thirty-five miles southwest of Land's End, out on the wild bosom of the Atlantic, are strewn the small group of rocks and islands, about three hundred in number, which compose the little archipelago of Scilly," says a writer in a recent number of Wild Life, in which occurs a description of the haunts of the Stormy Petrel. "Here, in the nesting season, you may find them (the seabirds) assembled in almost incredible numbers on the wilder, uninhabited islands. The Greater Black-backed Gulls hang motionless over you, head to wind, and great wings outstretched, as they watch you calmly, turning their heads from side to side and uttering from time to time a hoarse 'Ka-pa-ka-pak, Ka-pa-ka-pak' (or 'Gra-ter Blackback,' as some describe it).

"The quaint little Puffins, with great parrot-like beaks, stand at the entrances to their burrows, in countless thousands, shaking their tiny wings in the warm sunshine. The green-eyed Shags groan and snap at you when you venture into their rocky nesting-caves. The ever-vigilant Oyster-catchers stand like sentinels on each rocky promontory, or fly round and round with insistent cry. The Herring Gulls, Lesser Black-backed Gulls, Ringed Dotterels, Cormorants, Razorbills, Guillemots and Terns all become familiar friends of the dweller here, but amongst all this host of sealife are two of peculiar interest . . . the Stormy Petrel and Manx Shearwater." Neither of these birds being visible among the hosts of birds which throng the islands the writer makes a careful search of Annet, a long narrow island of some ninety acres in area. . . . It is surrounded by a fringe of low, rugged rocks, rising in broken ridges and ledges, easy to scramble over, to a height of 25 or 30 feet above the high-water level. In many places these rocks are flanked on the land side, or even replaced altogether, by long banks of shingle and small bowlders. These banks are composed of granite stones, all beautifully rounded and smoothed by the action of the waves.

"It is whilst we are picking our way along one of these shingle banks that we first succeed in locating the hiding place of the Stormy Petrel. We suddenly get a good whiff of a most peculiar smell, and stopping to investigate, find that this emanates from the chinks of the bowlder at our feet. . . . From deep, deep down amongst the stones comes a low, musical, vibrato note reminding one slightly of the distant churring of innumerable Nightjars, but broken at regular intervals by a peevish 'Chaa-chaaaa,' the latter sound, by the way, wonderfully like the querulous, complaining note of a Long-eared Bat when disturbed in its hiding-place.

"Selecting some portion of the pebble

ridge where the scent of the birds is most pronounced and the humming song from below makes the whole bank buzz like some great beehive, we begin to lift away the stones. . . . In half an hour's time we have excavated a little pit some five or six feet deep. . . . Though we are evidently nearly at the bottom, the little birds continue their song merrily. At last we lift a stone which exposes a strip of the sandy floor and here, squeezed in a crevice between two of the bowlders, we see our first Stormy Petrel. It is a little dusky bird, no larger than a thrush, with a conspicuous white bar over the root of the tail. There it sits with soft dark eyes, peeping curiously up at us, and blinking in the sudden unexpected flood of light into its dark retreat."

Later the writer describes the movements of the Stormy Petrels after sunset:

" . . . Soon after sunset, the vast clouds of Gulls began to quiet down on their nests, and the restlessness of Puffins, hurrying to and from the sea, steadily diminished until they, too, had all retired to their holes for the night. . . . At 9 o'clock we seated ourselves on one of the shingle banks where the Petrels were burrowing away, incessantly. . . . The subterranean song of the Petrels grew

steadily in volume as dark fell, until at length the whole pebble bank was resonant with one deep, steady hum, almost like the murmur of some miniature factory. . . . There was something almost startling about the suddenness and unanimity of their exit from hiding. At 9:45 we saw the first fit past us—at 9:45 the air was almost choked with them. From every crevice of the bowlders they crept forth, instantly launching themselves into the air and joining in the merry whirl of their thousands of comrades. They twisted and fluttered about in a most bewildering manner, chiefly at a height of a couple of feet above the stones or thereabouts, and reminding one most forcibly of a vast cloud of bats. . . . All through the night this cloud of Petrels wheeled round and round over the bowlders; probably there was a constant going to and from the sea, but it was too dark for us to see this. It was not until dawn that they disappeared into their hiding places once more, with almost the same abruptness that had characterized their exit at dusk."

### Dignity

We rise in glory as we sink in pride;

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.

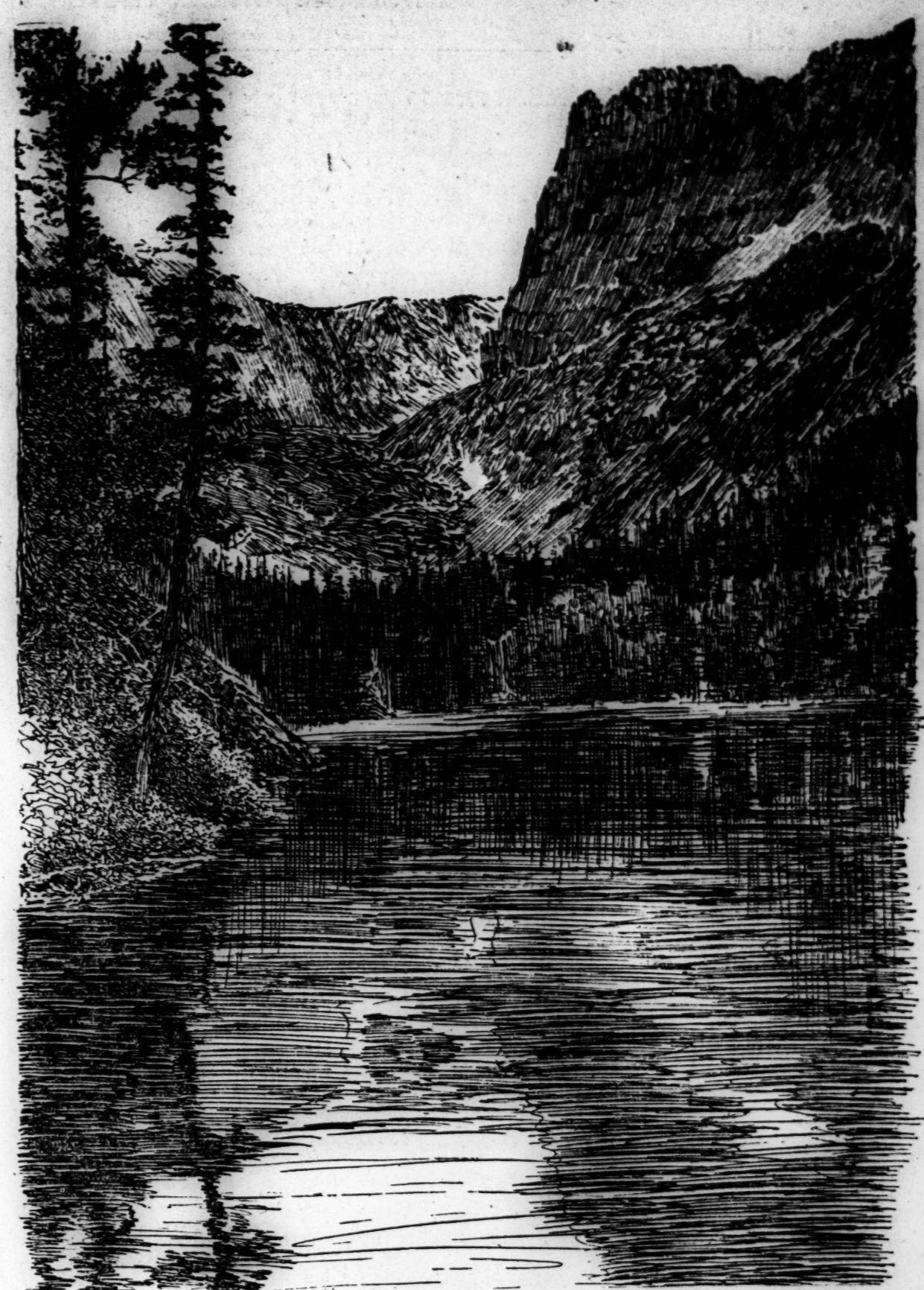
—Young.

## Fogazzaro and Vicenza

"How pretty that little town of Vicenza was on that first evening; how few strangers stop there, and they do ill not to do so. It had that ancient outline and air of romance, which all Italian towns assume under the light of the moon, when the shadows lie deep under the archways, when the passers-by are few and far between, and the gilt on the signboards is dimmed, and the new houses seem to melt away into a misty mass, so that one may more easily distinguish the lovely lines of gray stone, the projecting bulk, the wrought-iron balconies, and the wide eaves of the ancient palaces; but not one," writes René Bazin in "The Italians of To-Day," translated from the French by Josiah Crooklands, "comes up to the Piazza del Signori, almost entirely planned by Paladio, with its Palazzo del Consiglio, with its double row of arcades, its Palazzo del Municipio, and its red tower, which looks as though it had been transported thither from Venice, and its two columns with the lion of St. Mark.

"There was rather more light there, and more life and movement than elsewhere. It was the day of the elections.

In the lofty rooms of the Palazzo del Municipio, the results of the votes were being read out, and the move-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## In Rocky Mountain Park, Colorado

Rocky Mountain Park, in Colorado, is described as being on the roof of the continental divide. Though small as compared with other national parks, being about twenty-five miles in extent, it surrounds Long's Peak, which, extending up fourteen thousand and two hundred and fifty-five feet, dominates the whole landscape east and west. Many beautiful lakes soften the rugged outlines of the park, and a great variety of wild flowers carpet its slopes and high valleys. Particularly applicable to this district is

the description Helen Hunt Jackson has given of the mountain regions:

"The silence, the sense of space, in these Rocky Mountain solitudes cannot be expressed," she says, "neither can the peculiar atmospheric beauty be described. . . . The shapes are the shapes of the north, but the air is like the air of the tropics,—shimmering, kindling. No pictures of the Rocky Mountains that I have seen have caught it. There is not a cold tint here. No dome of Constantinople or Venice, no pyramid of Egypt, ever glowed and swam in warmer hue than these colossal mountains."

## Florentine Painters

Florentine painting between Giotto and Michelangelo contains the names of such artists as Orcagna, Massaccio, Filippo, Pollaiuolo, Verrocchio, Leonardo, and Botticelli. Put beside these the greatest names in Venetian art, the Vivarini, the Bellini, Giorgione, Titian, and Tintoretto. The difference is striking. The significance of the Venetian names is exhausted with their significance as painters. Not so with the Florentines. Forget that they were painters, they remain great sculptors; forget that they were sculptors, and still they remain architects, poets. . . . They left no form of expression untried, and to none could they say, "This will perfectly convey my meaning." Painting, therefore, offers but a partial and not always the most ad-

quate manifestation of their personality, and we feel the artist as greater than his work, and the man as soaring above the artist.

The immense superiority of the artist, even to his greatest achievement in any one art form, means that his personality was but slightly determined by the particular art in question, that he tended to mold it rather than let it shape him. It would be absurd, therefore, to treat the Florentine painter as a mere link between two points in a necessary evolution. The history of the art of Florence never can be, as that of Venice, the study of a placid development. Each man of genius brought to bear upon his art a great intellect, which, never condescending merely to please, was tirelessly striving to reincarnate what it comprehended of life in forms that would fitly convey it to others; and in this endeavor each man of genius was necessarily compelled to create forms essentially his own. But because Florentine painting was preeminently an art formed by great personalities, it grappled with problems of the highest interest, and offered solutions that can never lose their value.—Bernard Berenson in "The Florentine Painters of the Renaissance."

## Song of Apple-Trees

Song of Apple-trees, honey-sweet and murmurous.

Where the swallows flash and shimmer as they thrild the foam-white maze,

Breaths of far-off Avalon are blown to us, come down to us.

Avalon of the Heart's Desire, Avalon of the Hidden Ways!

Song of Apple-blossom, when the myriad leaves are gleaming

Like undersides of small green waves in foam of shallow seas,

One may dream of Avalon, lie dreaming, dreaming, dreaming.

Till wandering through dim vales of dusk the stars hang in the trees.

—Fiona Macleod.

## True Riches

Pennilessness is not poverty and mere ownership is not possession.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### Withdrawal From Mexico

With the close of the presidential campaign came a sudden cessation of the sensational and alarming rumors about Mexico in the newspapers of the United States. For weeks the public of the latter country had been told, almost daily, of events occurring below the Rio Grande that were calculated, if trust might be placed in such "news," to destroy all confidence in the efficacy of the policy pursued by the Washington Government in its relations with First Chief Carranza. The latter, it appeared from the published reports, had practically lost control of the situation; he had sent his wife across the line for safety; she carried on her person coin and jewelry enough to weigh two or three ordinary women down, and he was himself planning flight. The Villistas were in possession of Chihuahua; Carranzistas, officers and men, were going over in great numbers to the bandits; atrocities were frequent in occurrence and abominable in character; the days of the de facto Government were numbered; Woodrow Wilson's method of dealing with disorder in Mexico was pictured as a miserable failure.

No information remotely bordering upon that which was published by a large section of the United States press before the election of Nov. 7 has been published since. On the contrary, such dependable news as has come out of Mexico in the last week or so flatly contradicts the anteelection reports. In short, and in fact, the great bulk of the so-called Mexican news exploited in the United States, for a month before the presidential election, was fabricated for political effect. Throughout all that time, Carranza was engaged in reestablishing order, law, and Government more firmly and over constantly spreading areas of the Republic to the south. His military had ceased to be comparable in importance with his civil problems. His anxieties were the outgrowth of questions having to do with finance, industry, and trade, rather than with the planning of campaigns against revolutionary leaders; for the latter had evidently ceased to be a serious menace to the Government of which he was the head. At the time the sensationalists and alarmists in the United States were predicting his downfall and flight, he was giving his attention to the rehabilitation of the finances and currency of the Republic, and bending his energies toward bringing about a revival of enterprise and employment.

Judged by his recent action in fixing an early date, now extended to Jan. 14, 1917, marking the time by which external interests, American and other, holding valuable concessions or owning important industrial enterprises in Mexico, must, under penalty of forfeiture, resume operations, it seems a reasonable inference that things are becoming more settled in the Republic, and that the First Chief has cause for thinking the improvement will continue. It is, of course, essential to the recovery of Mexican industry and trade that the manufacturing plants long abandoned, and the mines long in idleness, shall become active with as little delay as possible, and a penalty emphasizing urgency upon the concessionaires and owners may be justified on grounds of public policy. The moral effect of the edict, however, would be a great deal stronger, and far more convincing, if it were accompanied by an assurance that the railroads, held under seizure by the Carranza Government, would, at the same time, be turned over to their rightful owners. The agreement on the point of being reached by the international conference at Atlantic City, and upon which a treaty between the United States and Mexico is to be based, should, in justice, stipulate for the complete restitution of the railroads, aid of all other seized property belonging to external capitalists and investors. If it does not so provide it will fall far short of effecting a complete and satisfactory settlement. At present it can only be said that there is ground for optimism in this regard.

Throughout the presidential campaign the conferences at Atlantic City have continued with little interruption, and there has been nothing to show that they have not been carried on harmoniously and satisfactorily. The Washington bureau correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor has shown, and its statements are fully confirmed by press association dispatches, that there has never been a question with regard to the withdrawal of the United States troops at the earliest moment compatible with the interests of both countries. Whatever question has arisen over withdrawal, and whatever delay has occurred as to the time of withdrawal, have resulted from the desire of the conferees to avoid any strictures upon the administrations in both countries. The sending of troops into Mexico, and the toleration of their presence, has constituted a delicate situation for President Wilson and for General Carranza. It could easily have been made, and attempts were actually on foot to make it, a political issue in both countries.

It is now, apparently, a mere matter of hours until an agreement shall be reached in the conference which, it is to be devoutly hoped, will not only wipe out all differences between the two republics, but cement a friendship between them stronger than any that has heretofore existed. If the United States and Mexico are to be allied for peace, progress and prosperity, which seems a reasonable expectation, the alliance, to be enduring, must be founded on the equities, and this will be impossible unless the rights of all parties concerned shall be considered, recognized, and protected in the framing of the treaty.

### M. Thomas and Mr. Lloyd George

It is peculiarly fitting that M. Albert Thomas, the energetic Under-Secretary of State for Artillery and Munitions in France, should write an introduction to a French edition of the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George, until recently Minister of Munitions in the United Kingdom.

It is not only that M. Thomas and Mr. Lloyd George, during a period of extraordinary difficulty, occupied a similar position in their respective countries; but there clearly exists between the two men that indefinable bond of sympathy which enables each to understand the other with peculiar readiness. M. Thomas appreciates, perhaps above everything else, Mr. Lloyd George's courage. At the risk even of producing a panic, he says, he insisted on looking squarely in the face the enormous task which had to be performed. He made it perfectly clear that it was absolutely necessary that the immense resources of English industry, which were still either unorganized or untapped, should be mobilized. It was by the daring of his imagination that he brought it about.

M. Thomas naturally seizes the opportunity afforded him to urge his fellow countrymen to still greater effort, and to point to the great task which yet remains to be accomplished; but like so many French statesmen at this time, he seeks also to attain the highest possible view of the whole matter. In this desire he finds a sympathetic colleague in Mr. Lloyd George. Let us remember, he says, the words of Mr. Lloyd George: "At certain periods of the history of mankind, peoples have had to fight to defend the prerogatives which differentiate between men and the beasts of the field, for justice, freedom and moral law." Such, he adds, is the view, the noble and sacred view of the British statesman, which inspires the nation, the Empire which he represents, to an even more gigantic effort. M. Thomas looks forward, too, to the time when the great task will be laid upon them of reestablishing peace. At that time, he says, difference may arise between them; but, he hastens to affirm, if such views as those indicated by Mr. Lloyd George prevail, then difference will be easily overcome, the various aspirations will be satisfied, and an era based on right will open.

Finally, M. Thomas draws from Mr. Lloyd George's speeches an assurance of complete unity between the workingmen of the two countries. In spite of differences of temperament and of centuries of tradition, the same idea, the same love of justice, the same looking for peace based on respect for right, inspires, he maintains, both the workingman of Sheffield and the workingman of Paris. From whatever standpoint it may be viewed, M. Thomas' preface is a skillful and honest piece of writing, and as such, apart from all other considerations, is welcome.

### Prohibition in Washington, D. C.

It is highly probable that the District of Columbia will fall into the prohibition ranks, with the next batch of states of the American Union to go the full length in the greatest reform movement the country has ever known. Almost half the states, and the Territory of Alaska, are already "dry." A dozen states under high license and local option laws, with annual extensions of their liquor inhibited areas, are steadily, and in some instances rapidly, moving toward total prohibition. Neither of the great political parties has yet given the movement recognition, nor has the Federal Government. It is almost certain that one, or both, of the principal political organizations will be forced to take cognizance of the antiliqour issue four years hence. If William Jennings Bryan shall then retain the influence he wields in Democratic politics today, there can be little question that he will put a prohibition plank in the next platform of his party, provided that Federal suppression of the traffic shall not have been accomplished by 1920.

There is evidently not to be an hour's cessation of activity in the prohibition campaign. Forces are now organizing to press the measure providing for submission of a prohibition constitutional amendment in the session of Congress which begins on the first Monday of next month. Aside from this, another movement, and a strong one, is on foot, under the leadership of United States Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, which has for its object immediate prohibition of the sale of liquor in the capital of the nation. A provision in the District of Columbia bill in the last session of Congress which would, if enacted, have made Washington "dry," was "dodged" by representatives and senators, who thought they could not afford to face their constituents having voted to suppress the sale of liquor at the seat of government. The increasing number of prohibition states, the rapidly increasing number of prohibition congressional districts, will compel a change of attitude on the part of those of the "dodgers" who have not lost their seats as a consequence of playing for the support of the liquor interests.

The next District of Columbia bill will hardly get through without a prohibition "rider." Procedure of this character will, of course, bear a strong similarity to the local option plan of obtaining release from the liquor evil. One Congress might undo the reform brought about by another, as the vote of one year upsets the vote of another in local option districts. But the liquor interests seldom recover from impaired prestige in local option districts that have once declared against them, and if Congress shall once declare that liquor must be driven from the seat of government, the beginning of the end for the liquor traffic will be measurably closer than it ever was before.

It is not impossible, in view of the influence still wielded by the liquor interests, that they might reverse the action of a session of Congress. One thing they cannot reverse is public sentiment regarding their business, and the senators or representatives who would vote liquor back upon Washington, after it had been driven from its intrenchments, might as well abandon politics permanently and leave the field open to those abreast with the times.

### Professor Percival Lowell

REASON for popular complaint against the learned man arises very frequently, perhaps altogether, from the fact that he is too often disposed to keep what he knows to himself, or to give it out only for the edification or instruction of a class. Great learning, like great wealth, is something apart from the multitude. The possessor of the former, consciously or unconsciously, purposely or unintentionally, too often locks it up as carefully as

the average millionaire stores his money. He may be widely known as one who could, if he would, do a great deal of good by sharing his hoard of knowledge with others, and especially with the common people, but if he does not so dispense it, the multitude ceases to be interested.

There was, not many years ago, an English astronomer named Richard Proctor, a genial and benevolent as well as a learned man, who conceived the idea of telling the public in plain language what the astronomers of all the ages had learned about the starry depths. He first went round among his own people, delivering lectures on the visible universe at popular prices, and making each of his talks intelligible to his audiences. Succeeding in interesting and informing the plain people of the United Kingdom on a subject that had been dark to most of them, he visited the United States and met with a hearty reception from all classes. For twenty years the Proctor lectures were among the most popular given in the country. Later, the kindly professor visited Australia, South Africa, and India, and it has been said of him that he did more than all the astronomers who had preceded him toward giving the mass of the English-speaking people of the world something like an intelligent and comprehensive understanding of astronomy.

Professor Percival Lowell never went quite so far as Professor Proctor, partly, perhaps, because he was a specialist in his line, and partly, perhaps, because he was lacking in the faculty that made Professor Proctor as ready with the tongue as with the pen. But Professor Lowell was as desirous as was Professor Proctor that the common people should know all that he knew about Mars, the planet which above all others enchanted his interest and his skill. What his contemporaries may say in depreciation or appreciation of his discoveries or of his theories we do not know, but in discussing his work they are likely to employ phrases that will shut them out from the sympathy of the multitude, which Professor Lowell, like Professor Proctor, loved to reach and enlighten.

Unless great learning, unless great skill, unless great discoveries may be shared with the mass, they are as useless as the money that is locked in the miser's safe. It detracts nothing from the honor and gratitude due Professor Percival Lowell that he did not, maybe, succeed in making all mankind see what he could see in Mars. He, at least, did not hide, or try to hide, what he had learned of the planet, or what he believed he had discovered concerning it. He was generous with his knowledge. For this he will be gratefully remembered.

### The Tyrol

ALTHOUGH the great majority of people, when they refer to the Tyrol, the Austrian province so much in the news in these times, speak of it as the Tyrol, competent authorities in such matters insist that there is no more justification for styling it "the Tyrol" than there is for speaking of England as "the England." It is a question for experts, and, for the moment, at any rate, of no consequence. Probably, if the matter could be traced back far enough, as good a reason would be discovered for the "the" before Tyrol as for the "the" before Banat or Bukowina or Dobrudja, and so on; but, however it may be styled makes no difference to its history.

This history takes its beginnings, like so much else hereabouts, in Roman times. During the closing years of the last century before the Christian era, the Tyrol was conquered by Drusus and Tiberius, and, later, organized into the Roman colony of Rhaetia. Four or five centuries later still, the barbarians from the North appeared in the valleys of the Tyrol, and the country was overrun, in the North by the Ostrogoths, and later, in the South, by the Teutonic Langobardi, who pressed northwards from Italy, where they had settled and become themselves largely Romanized. In 774 the Carolingians conquered the Lombards, and, some sixteen years later, the Ostrogoths, and the Tyrol came under the sway of the successors of Charlemagne. As is, however, so often the way with mountain regions, the officials charged with the rule of the country gradually secured for themselves a certain measure of independence, and this was specially noticeable in the region north of Trent. The Emperor Conrad II intrusted all temporal power in the northern region to the Bishop of Brixen, and in the southern region to the Bishop of Trent; but the bishops had to exercise their temporal rights through lay vassals, and this, after a lapse of centuries, led to the government of the country resting in the hands of Counts of Tyrol. When this dynasty became extinct, in 1363, the country passed, by agreement, to the Hapsburgs, who had been dukes of Austria since 1282, and, save for five years, during the Napoleonic period, when it was handed over by France to Bavaria, it has remained attached to this house ever since.

The Tyrol has always been a battle ground. Lying astride the Alps, it commands the road across them, and such a strategic position was ever a temptation to attack. It was here, in the Calven gorge, near the head of the Adige valley, that the Swiss won their great victory against the forces of the Emperor Maximilian, and so achieved their practical independence of the Empire. Then, during the War of the Spanish Succession, the Bavarians and the French took Innsbruck. They were driven out; but just hundred years later the French were back again, and, by the Peace of Pressburg, Napoleon compelled Austria to hand over the Tyrol to his ally, Bavaria. That was in 1805, and four years later, on the outbreak of war between Bavaria and France, came the great revolt of the Tyroleans peasants under the leadership of the famous innkeeper of Passeyenthal, Andreas Hofer. The revolt was finally put down; but not until the peasants had afforded Europe another proof of their independence and stubborn courage. From the final restoration to Austria in 1814, until last year, when the Trentino was invaded by the Italians, the Tyrol had enjoyed a period of unbroken calm.

The Tyrol is a land of mountains. It is traversed from east to west by the main chain of the Alps, and many of its peaks are well over 11,000 feet high. As

to the people, they are, for the most part, pastoral. In the summer, as in Switzerland, they drive their cattle up into the mountain pastures, and in many other respects the two countries are alike. Then the Tyroleans are famous for his love of singing and all kinds of music; and his national costumes, though now but seldom seen in the country itself, are famous throughout the world.

### Notes and Comments

THE determination of a certain type of advertiser to disregard all the artistic susceptibilities of his neighbors, is of a nature sufficiently pachydermatous to defy any argument save that of financial loss or the law courts. If the purchasing public would simply "softly and silently" vanish away from the doorsteps of those businesses which make hideous its streets and fields, selfishness and cupidity would undergo an instantaneous conversion. On the other hand, in spite of Mr. Bumble's famous and contemptuous reference to the law, the law has its uses. Only a few years ago the mere threat of legislation lowered the sky signs in London, and drove the limelight men who were throwing their rays on Nelson's column, bag and baggage, or lens and lantern, out of Trafalgar Square.

LONG ago Mr. Punch, in a delightful picture of Mr. and Mrs. Blokey watching the moon rising over the sea from the balcony of their hotel, summed up Mr. Blokey's reverence for the beautiful as follows:

Mrs. Blokey (romantically)—"My! ain't the Moon lovely, glitterin' on the Wyves! It does one's Heart good to see it!"

Mr. Blokey (commercially)—"Ah! and wouldn't it do one's Art good to see 'Blokey & Son's Pickles' printed right across it in Capital Letters, big enough for all the World to read with the Naked Eye?"

Certainly there are opinions which no one has any right to.

THE corporate defendants embraced in what is known as the "starch trust," an \$80,000,000 concern, are enjoined in the recent order of Judge Learned Hand, of the United States District Court, "from continuing unlawful practices," but not, however, from carrying on their business at prices and under methods adopted in good faith "to meet, fair, free and bona fide competition." There is a distinction here that should be noted by the big combinations generally. It is not their size that is objectionable so much as the ideas their managers often entertain with regard to business morality.

FOUR seasons ago "The Yellow Jacket," a play after the Chinese manner that is a remarkable stimulus to the imagination, was tried in New York, and New York would none of it. Since then it has been played up and down the land, usually under the auspices of the Drama League, or some such organization working for better plays in the theater. Now it returns to New York and is one of the conspicuous successes of the season. New York's theatrical taste is at best an uncertain thing to comment on, but if the rest of the country is beginning not to take all its theatrical opinions from Broadway it has learned much.

How many consumers followed the request of Governor Emmet D. Boyle and purchased a pound of honey, on "Nevada Honey Day," is not known, but the request alone must have done much to increase the interest in bee culture, which is one of Nevada's most promising industries. An executive proclamation to further the work of the busy bee may be an innovation, but who shall say that it is not commendable?

A FACT which will be particularly pleasing to fair minded Americans is contained in the announcement that, with the opening of the Ft. Assiniboine Military Reservation, in Montana, the United States Government is to set aside 57,000 acres for the Rocky Boy Indians. Like too many of their predecessors, these red men have been wandering about for several years without a home. Now they are to have one in the Bear Paw mountains, where there will be plenty of room for all.

IT is difficult to resist the romance in the statement that Manhattan Island was bought from the Indians for \$24 worth of trinkets, and that the city, which now covers and overflows it, spends more than \$200,000,000 a year on upkeep alone. And it is impossible to resist the conviction that contemplation of the trinket transaction, by descendants of the Indians who parted with Manhattan Island, is not calculated to change their belief that the paleface was out for the long end of the bargain from the first.

TO THOSE in France, and beyond, who know Paris in the springtime, when the chestnuts on the Champs Elysées are in bloom and fresh green and soft airs are everywhere, it is welcome news that the Paris Fair is to be held again next year, on May 1st. The Fair, which will spread itself genially over the Invalides Esplanade and overflow on to the adjoining quays, has been suspended during the war. The Frenchman every day, however, shows himself more than ever determined to let the war interfere, only so far as is inevitable, with the normal activities of his country. Of such determination the revival of the Paris Fair affords yet another instance.

THE pessimists who have been wont to predict that some day the world's supply of lumber would give out, must find their arguments discounted with each season's report of extensive reforesting operations. The announcement that, in the New-York State nurseries, almost 8,000,000 seedlings will be ready for replanting next spring, indicates to what an extent reforestation is being carried on in that section of the United States alone. Nor is the least significant part of the announcement the statement that Norway spruce, Scotch pine and the Japanese larch make up a goodly share of this nursery stock. Perhaps this is the forerunner of a time when North American forests will be as cosmopolitan as North American cities.